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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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Review.

The cotton crop is forecast at 11,015,000 bales, based on the estimated condition of 49.5 per cent of a normal on September 25. The reported condition is 8 points less than the 10-year average condition on September 25. The indicated yield per acre is 137.7 lbs. The final outturn may be larger or smaller than the amount forecast according to developments subsequent to the date of the report.

Practically all livestock prices showed a downward trend during September. Beef steers declined $1.50 to $2, top light hogs $1.45 and fat lambs $1.75 per 100 lbs. for the month. Stocker and feeder animals followed the general trend but as a rule declines were somewhat less than in the case of fat stock. Receipts were heavy.

Fairly liberal supplies and an extremely limited demand resulted in very draggy wholesale fresh meat market and sharply declining prices. Fresh pork loins brought from $2–$7 per 100 lbs. during the week.

Butter markets declined sharply at the first of the week ending September 29. Trading very quiet and market inclined to easiness during most of the remainder of the week but at the close indication of returning strength appeared. Overconfidence, which had resulted in higher prices, was partly responsible for the weakness. The decrease in production apparently has been temporarily checked. There were no new arrivals of foreign butter at New York.

Cheese markets continued fairly firm during the week on business, the bulk of which was on small lots and of a jobbing nature. Real wholesale and speculative demand lacked snap and strength and support characteristic of a healthy condition. Production continues heavy under the influence of favorable weather and pasture conditions.

Fruit and vegetable markets continued generally weak during the last seven days of September. Apple prices were irregular, but the fruit situation showed little strength. Potatoes registered further losses of 10¢ to 25¢ per 100 pounds, as car-lot shipments for the week passed the 7,000 mark. Cabbage and sweet potatoes closed lower, especially in the East. With prospects of 15% fewer sweet potatoes than last season and 5% less than in 1921, the market for this product shows improvement over last year. Shipments to date are about 1,200 cars behind the fall movement in 1922. Aggregate shipments of 16 important fruits and vegetables reached 27,013 cars, the highest point of the season. Sharp decreases in the output of grapes, plums, prunes, and peaches were more than offset by the gains in apples, potatoes, and cabbage. Florida grapefruit season also is becoming active.

Hay markets remain generally firm. Demand for better grade hay continues good, but the lower grades are moving slowly. Demand for alfalfa hay in the South and Southeast is good.

Feed markets were lifeless. Transit offerings increased and storage stocks showed substantial improvement. The prospects for an improved demand for manufactured feeds were considered poor because of the feeding of new corn, crushed oats, and wheat. Production of most feeds was good and prices generally easier.

Cotton prices sagged a little during the week ending September 29. The future markets were reported only moderately active, pending the issuance of the Government estimate of the crop on October 2. There was varying opinion in the trade as to what the Government estimate was going to be. Activity in the cotton goods markets decreased during the week. The average of the quotations for No. 5 or Middling cotton in 10 designated spot markets was 28.24¢ per pound on September 29, compared with 28.80¢ on September 22. October future contracts declined 63 points at New York and 60 points at New Orleans, the closing prices on the 29th being 28.62¢ at New York and 27.88¢ at New Orleans.

Corn continued to mature slowly in some heavy producing sections of the upper Mississippi Valley, but maturity was more rapid, under the influence of moderately warm weather and light rainfall, in the Ohio Valley States. The seeding of small grains progressed favorably, except where it was too wet in a few places, particularly in northern Illinois, Iowa, and some east-central Plains districts. Early sown winter wheat was coming up to a good stand, with the soil in unusually good condition in the northern and western Great Plains. The week was very favorable for field work in the Cotton Belt, except in the northwest portion, and picking and ginning made rapid progress. Fall pastures continued in good condition throughout nearly all sections east of the Rocky Mountains, except in parts of the South.

Crop Reports

Cotton Crop Forecast at 11,015,000 Bales.

The monthly cotton crop report on October 2 estimates the condition of the crop on September 25 as 49.5% of a normal, compared with 54.1% on August 25, 50% on September 25, 1922, 42.2% on September 25, 1921, and 57.5%, the average on September 25 of the past 10 years.

A condition of 49.5% on September 25 forecasts a yield per acre of about 137.7 pounds and a total production of about 11,015,000 bales of 500 pounds gross. The final outturn may be larger or smaller than this amount according as conditions developing during the remainder of the season prove more or less favorable to the crop than in an average year.

Last year the production was 9,761,817 bales, two years ago 7,953,641 bales, three years ago 13,439,603 bales, four years ago 11,420,763 bales, and five years ago 12,040,532 bales. The average production for the five years 1910 to 1914 was 14,259,231 bales, and for 1915 to 1919 the average was 11,481,084 bales.

Previous September 25 final yields per acre were below the forecast 1 time, being 5.0%; 6 times above, range 1% to 8%, average 3.8%; one year the same as final. The average of the last 8 years is 2.2% above the average September 25 forecast yield. The yield equivalent used this month is 0.1% below that of this month a year ago.

The condition of 49.5% of normal reported for the cotton crop as of September 25 is the lowest for that date since the first report in 1866, except the condition of 42.2% in 1921. Although the condition of the crop on September 25 was lower than it was on August 25, the decline of 4.6% during this period was less than the usual decline of 6%, and the forecast of production is therefore larger than a month ago. For several States, the condition of September 25 is the lowest of record 31% for Georgia, 20% for Florida, 37% for Mississippi, and 47% for Tennessee. For Arkansas, the condition of 50% is the same as the previous lowest record.

The deterioration in most of the States has been due largely to the damage done by the boll weevil, although other causes have contributed as follows: Excessive rains, beating out the lint and rotting the bolls, have occurred in some sections. The leaf worm, defoliating the plant, has been common in many areas, but in a number of the States this has been of considerable benefit, since it has let in the sunshine, driving the weevil out to some extent and resulting in an earlier opening of the crop. Drought and its effects have continued in spots and damage from cutworms, grasshoppers, the flea, and hail is reported for sections here and there. A short summary by States follows:

In Texas, rains during the month improved the condition generally, although in many instances excessive rains caused damage by beating out lint and rotting the bolls. The boll weevil, the leaf worm, and boll worm have not done great damage, and yields are turning out much better than expected.

In Oklahoma, the crop has partially recovered from the injury done by drought and hot winds in June, July, and August. Excessive rains have retarded maturity. Much late cotton was in danger from frost. Top crops suffered from web and leaf worm.

In North Carolina the boll weevil has taken most of the squares since early August. It was late in appearing and damage to grown bolls has not been as great as expected. The leaf worm has covered the State during September and by stripping the foliage has helped the bolls to develop. There is no top crop but a very heavy bottom crop is in evidence.

Weevil damage during the month has not been as heavy as expected in South Carolina, although a possibility of considerable more damage in northern and northwestern counties exists. Cotton leaf worm is present in all sections and has benefited crop by letting in the sunshine.

There has been a great decline in condition in northern Georgia due largely to the boll weevil, which have even attacked grown bolls. Worm damage, while common, has not affected the size of crop. The crop in southern counties is practically all ginned.

In Florida and south Georgia, the yields have been the lowest ever known. No top or middle crop has been made.

Fruiting did not materialize in Alabama as had been expected. The weevil has increased since the last report.

In Mississippi, there has been more than the usual deterioration since the last report. In Georgia, Florida, and Mississippi the abandonment has been much heavier than usual.

The plant has ceased to grow in Louisiana. Army worms have stripped the leaves in many sections, causing the stalk to dry up. There is practically no top crop and no middle crop except in certain favorable sections. Damage from the boll weevil and leaf worm has been heavier than last year and in some sections rains have reduced the grade.

In certain districts of Arkansas, the leaf worm defoliated 95% to 98% of the plants, which dried up and immature bolls will produce practically nothing. The boll weevil attack was less than last year. Almost continuous rains during the month have caused some rotting of bolls.

The southern half of Tennessee has been badly infested by the boll weevil and during the rainy spell many bolls rotted in the low lands.

Cotton Condition and Forecast of Production.

State.	Condition. (100=normal.)							Production in 500-lb. bales. (000 omitted.)	
	Sept. 25.			Aug. 25.		Change between Aug. 25 and Sept. 25.		Forecast, Sept. 25, 1923.	Final, 1922. (Census ginnings.)
	1923	1922	10-yr. av.	1923	10-yr. av.	1923	10-yr. av.		
Virginia	83	63	72	93	78	−10	−6	48	27
North Carolina	64	59	66	71	72	−7	−6	877	852
South Carolina	53	38	59	57	66	−4	−7	783	493
Georgia	31	37	57	42	62	−11	−5	700	715
Florida	20	55	57	30	63	−10	−6	13	25
Alabama	42	55	55	52	62	−10	−7	741	823
Mississippi	37	54	56	48	64	−11	−8	752	989
Louisiana	45	53	54	53	60	−8	−6	340	343
Texas	56	52	55	55	60	+1	−5	4,168	3,222
Arkansas	50	57	61	57	69	−7	−8	926	1,011
Tennessee	47	56	65	64	74	−17	−9	340	391
Missouri	64	70	70	67	75	−3	−5	198	149
Oklahoma	49	42	56	46	62	+3	−6	945	627
California	84	80	88	88	91	−4	−3	[1] 44	[2] 28
Arizona	90	80	[3] 87	90	[3] 89	0	[3] −2	83	47
All other [4]	84	85	.....	88	.....	−4	.....	57	19
U. S. total.	49.5	50.0	57.5	54.1	63.5	−4.6	−6.0	11,015	[2] 9,762

[1] About 88,000 bales additional are being grown in Lower California, old Mexico.
[2] Includes about 7,000 bales of the 58,000 bales grown in Lower California, old Mexico.
[3] Six-year average.
[4] Including New Mexico.

New York Truck Crops.

About one-third of the commercial cabbage of New York is domestic and the remainder Danish. Compared with last year, the acreage shows a decrease of close to 10%. On September 1, fields generally showed a healthy condition but were backward in growth owing to late planting and lack of moisture. September rains have helped the crop materially but came too late for many of the late-planted fields.

Domestic cabbage in Ontario County will average 10 tons per acre in a few sections but will not average over 8 tons per acre for most of the county, and for the State as a whole will probably average around 8 tons per acre compared with 12.5 tons in 1922. Owing to the lateness of the crop, but little kraut has been cut before October 1 and the percentage of domestic cabbage not matured at that date was unusually high.

Danish cabbage matures later than the domestic. Its final yield depends somewhat on the remainder of the growing season. Yields per acre about like last year's may be expressed in Madison, Chenango, Cortland, eastern Onondaga, and in portions of other counties, including Cayuga, Monroe, and Orleans, but will run below last year in the sections which suffered most from dry weather. Owing to the late season, harvesting of Danish cabbage in most sections will begin October 10 to 15.

Last year the average yield of late cabbage, domestic and Danish, was 9.0 tons per acre, and this year from present indications will be close to 7.5 tons, if the growing season is not cut short by cold weather.

In Steuben County early planting of celery was lighter than usual but the total acreage is about like that of last year. The crop now being harvested is averaging 7 to 8 dozens per crate, and a good yield is expected on the later plantings.

Tomatoes for canning are yielding less than in 1922 in Orleans County, owing to unfavorable weather conditions. In the southern part of the county yields seem to be running from one-half to two-thirds of those of last year.

Live Stock - Meats - Wool

Marked Price Declines in September.

Prices of all species of livestock were revised downward during the month of September. In most instances the downturn was pronounced, inbetween grades of matured steers and yearlings dropping $1.50 to $2 at Chicago. Top light hogs declined from $9.75 on September 1, to $8.30, as the month closed, and fat lambs after climbing to $15 dropped to the $13.25 mark. Although strictly choice, fed steers did not lose much in the way of price, comparatively few of these arrived and outlet was sluggish even for the limited supply. However, all other classes of killing cattle declined sharply and during the week ending September 29, trade at times was semidemoralized.

Finishers, after seeing fat steers which would have brought $12 and above at the month's high time, beg for buyers at $10 to $10.25 and kinds eligible to the latter price spread when prices were highest tumble to $8.50 to $8.75 levels, demanded price reductions on stocker and feeder cattle. Concessions averaging 50¢ were granted and buying on country account which has been unusually broad for the past six weeks continued active.

The month-end decline in fat lambs was a signal for smaller price reductions in feeder kinds but the activity with which finishers continued to take kinds suitable for further development indicated their optimism concerning future markets. When fat lambs declined, best feeders were reinstated in a position where they commanded premiums over best fat lambs.

Unusually large receipts of all species of livestock accompanied by a lethargic market for dressed meat were the principal weakening factors in the livestock market. Mild temperatures exerted a depressive influence in the dressed trade. Consumptive demand and shipping orders from the eastern industrial district showed contraction as compared with August. As an illustration of the indifference of shippers, such interest bought at Chicago during August approximately 211,000 of the 732,000 hogs which arrived at that market, but during September only 130,000 hogs moved on shipping account out of total receipts of about 620,000. During the same month only about 16 per cent of the total cattle receipts sold on shipping account for killing purposes while during August the proportion taken for that purpose totaled about 25 per cent.

Although confronted by a restricted shipper demand for fat cattle, receipts reached record-making proportions. The Monday run at Chicago on September 24 at 42,022 was the seventh largest single day's offering in the history of that market. At three large markets approximately 107,000 cattle arrived that day.

Western grass cattle played an important part in swelling the bovine receipts, and the September 24 run of western grass cattle at Chicago amounted to more than 17,000 head, a figure which exceeded any one day's receipts during 1922. Pyramiding receipts not only of cattle but also of hogs and sheep resulted in liberal daily holdovers, especially of cattle and hogs. Instability, extreme unevenness, and, in killing cattle generally, a chaotic condition ensued which further large runs would seriously aggravate.

An idea of the increased marketings of live stock during September as contrasted with August is shown by the fact that cattle receipts at ten markets during September were approximately 1,229,000, as contrasted with 1,120,317 during August. While the September hog run at these market centers totaled about 2,330,000, or approximately 208,000 fewer than August, the erstwhile bullish influence of smaller supplies was more than counteracted by the indifference of outside demand. Fat lambs from the range States, together with a liberal supply of natives, poured through most market gates during September, approximately 1,441,000 arriving at ten large markets mentioned above.

During August the sheep run at these markets amounted to 966,698 head. Receipts of sheep at Chicago during September amounted to approximately 477,000 head, or more than 110,000 in excess of a month earlier. The activity of lamb finishers during September is illustrated by the fact that they took approximately 168,000 feeding lambs, as compared with 81,000 during August.

Price declines in fat cattle during September temporarily eliminated the liberal profit-making era which was in evidence earlier in the year. Future price paths are difficult to trace, but many are hopeful that at least a pratial recovery will occur following a reduction in receipts and an expansion in the dressed-beef trade.

Although some finishers at Omaha paid upward to $9.25 for fleshy feeders during the week under review, high-priced meaty feeders were side-stepped for the most part, interest converging on stocker and feeder steers of value to sell at $6–$7, relatively few exceeding $7.75 at Chicago. Before the late September break in cattle suitable for further development some finishers at least had misgivings about the ability of many high-priced stocker and feeder steers to show a profit when marketed during the early months of the new year, when short-fed cattle are always offered abundantly.

New-crop hogs now constitute a moderate share of receipts. Their number is increasing weekly, and few believe that any considerable price improvement can be had in the face of the probably heavy supply of marketable hogs. Expanded shipping demand, however, would bolster up present prices. So many "green" hogs are arriving that corn-finished kinds, regardless of weight, are commanding a premium. Western lambs carry such long feeder ends and outlet to the country continues so broad that any marked reduction in receipts would undoubtedly act as a prompt price stimulant all through the list. In trade circles the belief is fairly widespread that contracting by western finishers has been liberal and that somewhat lighter receipts at big market centers may soon be expected.

Receipts, Shipments, and Local Slaughter.

Week September 24–29, 1923, with Comparisons.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	93,638	29,571	64,067	157,262	26,766	130,496	132,588	71,134	61,454
Denver[1]	13,433	10,334	2,172	7,029	2,999	5,462	90,493	93,667	3,923
East St. Louis	44,390	26,286	15,798	101,057	47,780	46,317	10,103	2,529	7,862
Fort Worth	33,719	8,909	24,542	10,789	2,141	7,772	16,351	13,860	1,863
Indianapolis[1]	12,689	8,094	4,679	48,744	18,289	30,191	6,660	4,182	2,242
Kansas City	101,434	56,844	41,475	95,527	35,378	59,317	48,758	30,602	22,463
Oklahoma City	13,134	3,113	8,873	15,754	2,020	14,529	159	.....	138
Omaha	51,259	26,840	22,985	44,915	4,378	40,325	118,434	71,495	38,722
St. Joseph[1]	17,741	5,979	10,259	41,315	6,734	34,374	23,708	9,233	14,655
St. Paul[1]	42,965	22,583	17,876	55,740	9,404	47,276	28,180	14,664	11,459
Sioux City	22,193	12,686	6,261	34,161	10,770	22,528	8,117	2,626	3,205
Wichita[1]	7,775	5,956	2,119	12,759	4,196	8,170	500	178	270
Total	454,370	217,195	221,106	625,052	171,155	446,757	484,051	314,170	168,256
Total Sept. 17–22, 1923	444,294	223,755	212,614	550,867	172,596	379,320	484,570	269,295	183,491
Total Sept. 25–30, 1922	493,897	240,888	221,722	471,166	114,184	341,907	375,577	182,425	175,782

[1] Week ending Friday, Sept. 28.

Daily Average Weight and Cost of Hogs.

Week September 24–29, 1923, with Comparisons.

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Fort Worth.		Kansas City.		Omaha.		St. Paul.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.
Monday	259	$8.26	198	$8.69	182	$7.87	210	$7.99	274	$7.80	254	$7.53
Tuesday	250	8.02	201	8.32	187	7.88	214	7.78	274	7.57	228	7.41
Wednesday	248	7.79	200	8.12	197	7.50	211	7.40	272	7.29	232	7.22
Thursday	239	7.77	191	7.70	188	7.39	209	7.50	271	7.32	229	7.18
Friday	251	7.76	195	7.81	188	7.41	219	7.61	270	7.39	229	7.21
Saturday	246	7.65	196	7.72	199	7.32	227	7.60	275	7.42	200	7.27
Average:												
Sept. 24–29, 1923	250	7.93	197	8.11	188	7.62	212	7.64	273	7.49	234	7.32
Sept. 17–22, 1923	250	8.38	199	8.58	198	7.98	22	8.11	267	7.74	24	7.76
Sept. 25–30, 1922	263	9.29	183	10.31	....	.....	20	9.71	291	8.69	23	8.95

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

Prussian Hog Census.

On June 1, 1923, there were 9,460,720 hogs in Prussia being fed by 2,819,549 households, reports Consul C. B. Dyar at Stettin, Germany. This compares with 8,683,936 hogs by 2,756,770 households on June 1, 1922. On the corresponding date of 1914 there were 2,519,794 households keeping a total of 15,265,110 hogs, or an average of 6 hogs to the household. The household average on June 1 this year was 3.3, as compared with 3.1 a year ago. The number of hogs in Prussia averages 65 to 70 per cent of the number in all Germany.

Average Prices of Livestock, Week of September 24-29, 1923, with Comparisons.

[In dollars per 100 pounds.]

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				East St. Louis.				Fort Worth.[1]		Kansas City.				Omaha.				South St. Paul.[2]		
	Sept. 24-29, 1923.	Sept. 17-22, 1923.	Sept. 25-30, 1922.	Three year average.[3]	Sept. 24-29, 1923.	Sept. 17-22, 1923.	Sept. 25-30, 1922.	Three year average.[3]	Sept. 24-29, 1923.	Sept. 17-22, 1923.	Sept. 24-29, 1923.	Sept. 17-22, 1923.	Sept. 25-30, 1922.	Three year average.[3]	Sept. 24-29, 1923.	Sept. 17-22, 1923.	Sept. 25-30, 1922.	Three year average.[3]	Sept. 24-29, 1923.	Sept. 17-22, 1923.	Sept. 25-30, 1922.
Cattle.																					
Slaughter cattle and calves:																					
Steers (1,100 lbs. up)—																					
Choice and prime	12.30	12.48	11.56	12.86	11.88	12.18	11.26	12.48	.....	.....	11.42	11.68	10.98	12.35	11.54	11.74	11.12	12.37	11.50	11.50	.....
Good	10.93	11.10	10.10	11.40	10.62	10.98	10.30	11.32	7.75	7.75	9.90	10.16	9.47	10.78	9.98	10.12	9.60	10.97	10.00	10.12	.....
Medium	9.06	9.14	8.41	9.51	8.72	9.02	8.72	9.22	6.38	6.38	8.38	8.56	7.80	8.81	8.45	8.52	7.92	9.20	7.88	8.12	7.70
Common	6.96	7.20	6.82	7.58	6.77	6.88	6.58	7.68	4.88	4.88	6.75	6.90	6.14	7.14	6.85	6.88	6.25	7.32	6.12	6.25	6.12
Steers (1,100 lbs. down)—																					
Choice and prime	12.22	12.34	11.42	13.10	11.75	11.95	11.21	12.71	9.12	9.08	11.16	11.33	10.77	12.45	11.31	11.54	11.06	12.63	11.50	11.50	.....
Good	10.88	11.01	9.99	11.48	10.38	10.72	10.15	11.45	7.62	7.62	9.62	9.80	9.17	10.51	9.75	9.90	9.44	11.03	10.00	10.12	.....
Medium	8.98	9.04	8.31	9.36	8.48	8.80	8.50	8.97	6.08	6.12	8.18	8.38	7.41	8.11	8.20	8.25	7.67	8.84	7.75	7.88	7.58
Common	6.80	7.00	6.68	7.21	6.16	6.28	6.17	6.23	4.58	4.62	6.25	6.40	5.60	6.22	6.22	6.25	6.00	6.78	5.50	5.50	6.12
Canner and cutter	4.46	4.50	4.01	4.34	3.75	3.75	3.50	3.84	2.75	2.75	4.08	4.12	3.62	3.99	4.00	4.00	3.25	4.01	3.50	3.50	3.38
Light yearling steers and heifers—																					
Good and prime (800 lbs. down)[4]	10.80	10.92	.....	.....	10.50	10.65	.....	.....	8.25	8.20	9.88	9.88	.....	.....	9.50	9.55	.....	.....	9.50	9.50	.....
Heifers—																					
Good and choice (850 lbs. up)	9.66	9.94	[5] 7.03	7.75	8.48	8.75	[5] 7.28	8.56	5.50	5.45	7.88	7.78	[5] 6.94	7.50	8.00	8.05	[5] 6.92	7.52	8.25	8.25	[5] 6.00
Common and medium (all weights)	6.35	6.54			5.42	5.75			3.62	3.62	5.38	5.38			5.25	5.30			5.15	5.25	
Cows—																					
Good and choice	7.01	7.26	[5] 6.00	6.53	6.05	6.52	[5] 5.18	5.95	4.62	4.65	6.38	6.38	[5] 5.11	5.94	6.38	6.42	[5] 5.50	6.17	5.95	6.00	[5] 5.12
Common and medium	4.48	4.58			4.28	4.45			3.25	3.25	4.32	4.28			4.00	4.05			3.58	3.75	
Canner and cutter	3.08	3.16	3.28	3.66	2.70	2.88	3.00	3.44	2.10	2.10	2.74	2.68	2.90	3.50	2.72	2.65	3.00	3.46	2.42	2.50	2.70
Bulls—																					
Good and choice (beef yearlings excluded)[5]	6.18	6.44	.....	.....	5.88	5.88	.....	.....	4.12	4.12	5.24	5.28	.....	.....	5.58	5.68	.....	.....	5.15	5.25	.....
Canner to medium (canner and bologna)[4]	4.14	4.51	.....	.....	3.70	3.75	.....	.....	2.75	2.75	3.56	3.52	.....	.....	3.58	3.65	.....	.....	3.38	3.38	.....
Calves—																					
Medium to choice (190 lbs. down)	10.50	11.08	[6] 11.30	12.19	10.10	10.25	[6] 8.02	10.74	6.08	6.25	8.25	8.18	[6] 9.08	10.01	8.55	8.50	[6] 9.75	9.85	8.38	8.30	[6] 8.02
Medium to choice (190-260 lbs.)	9.50	9.82			7.65	7.65			5.82	6.00	7.62	7.58			7.25	7.25			7.00	7.00	
Medium to choice (260 lbs. up)	6.52	6.72	[7] 5.30	6.32	7.25	7.40	[7] 5.55	6.19	5.45	5.62	6.50	6.40	[7] 5.68	6.21	6.25	6.25	[7] 7.00	6.63	5.50	5.40	[7] 5.25
Cull and common (190 lbs. down)[4]	6.98	7.28	.....	.....	4.50	4.50	.....	.....	3.32	3.38	4.75	4.72	.....	.....	5.25	5.25	.....	.....	5.00	5.00	.....
Cull and common (190 lbs. up)[4]	5.45	5.55	.....	.....	3.62	3.62	.....	.....	3.20	3.25	3.62	3.62	.....	.....	4.62	4.62	.....	.....	3.50	3.50	.....
Feeder and stocker cattle and calves:																					
Steers, common-choice (750 lbs. up)[8]	6.93	7.25	6.86	7.50	6.35	6.50	6.44	7.11	5.00	5.00	6.92	7.18	6.81	7.65	7.12	7.18	7.10	7.60	6.12	6.48	5.85
Steers, common-choice (750 lbs. down)[9]	6.12	6.52	5.80	6.16	5.92	6.00	5.38	5.99	4.88	4.88	6.18	6.30	6.10	6.12	6.25	6.25	6.50	6.53	5.22	5.75	5.25
Steers, inferior (all weights)[4]	3.85	4.17	.....	.....	3.55	3.62	.....	.....	3.00	3.00	3.75	3.75	.....	.....	4.00	4.02	.....	.....	3.50	3.50	.....
Cows and heifers, common-choice	4.18	4.38	4.50	4.93	4.04	4.11	3.90	4.52	3.25	3.25	4.38	4.38	4.54	4.97	4.62	4.62	4.38	4.81	3.38	3.38	3.75
Calves, common-choice[10]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.94	5.76	4.75	4.70	5.68	5.78	6.30	6.28	6.12	6.15	6.56	6.30	5.25	5.25	.....
Hogs.																					
Tops (highest prices, not average)	8.90	9.20	10.75	17.85	8.95	9.00	10.65	17.90	8.50	8.70	8.50	8.65	10.15	17.35	8.25	8.50	10.25	17.00	8.15	8.65	10.05
Bulk of sales	7.89	8.35	9.19	10.72	8.05	8.62	10.31	11.55	7.78	8.29	7.79	8.15	9.67	11.01	7.53	7.78	9.10	10.34	7.20	7.72	8.83
Heavyweight (250-350 lbs.) medium-choice	8.14	8.48	9.70	11.10	8.08	8.42	10.25	11.30	7.91	8.35	7.94	8.20	9.63	11.00	7.66	7.96	9.35	10.57	7.48	7.92	9.15
Medium weight (200-250 lbs.) medium-choice	8.27	8.76	10.22	11.50	8.22	8.62	10.32	11.65	7.96	8.39	8.05	8.39	9.70	11.16	7.82	8.12	9.71	10.95	7.56	8.10	9.51
Lightweight (160-200 lbs.) common-choice	8.00	8.48	10.36	11.47	7.74	8.40	10.25	11.57	7.85	8.28	7.49	8.11	9.71	10.94	7.58	7.90	10.03	11.16	7.60	8.22	9.78
Light lights (130-160 lbs.) common-choice	7.57	8.20	9.98	11.05	7.21	7.85	10.10	11.29	7.16	7.28	6.95	7.65	9.55	[11] 8.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.43	8.07	9.32
Packing hogs:																					
Smooth	7.38	7.69	8.23	9.94	7.01	7.24	8.31	9.72	6.25	6.12	6.61	7.08	8.28	9.69	7.31	7.57	8.31	9.84	6.82	7.23	7.92
Rough	7.05	7.25	7.60	9.45	6.78	7.05	7.94	9.17	5.38	5.29	6.26	6.61	7.93	8.97	7.12	7.36	7.98	9.51	6.61	6.88	7.62
Slaughter pigs (130 lbs. down) medium-choice	6.72	6.92	9.23	10.39	6.59	7.40	9.82	10.81	5.79	5.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.77	7.40	.....
Feeder and stocker pigs (70-130 lbs.) common-choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.67	6.06	9.30	10.10	.....	.....	5.94	6.72	9.54	10.14	6.12	5.96	8.50	9.95	6.02	6.75	9.46
Sheep and Lambs.																					
Slaughter sheep and lambs:																					
Lambs—																					
Light and handy weight (84 lbs. down), medium-prime	12.82	13.26	13.99	11.48	12.10	12.42	12.40	10.39	11.75	11.45	11.86	12.51	13.29	10.71	12.00	12.46	13.58	11.01	11.75	12.25	13.14
All weights, cull and common	10.48	10.58	11.02	8.71	9.18	9.30	8.65	7.11	9.30	9.00	9.10	9.34	9.85	7.61	9.72	9.95	10.92	8.51	9.50	9.68	9.50
Yearling wethers, medium-prime	9.80	10.25	10.80	8.72	9.10	9.38	9.50	[11] 7.25	9.25	9.50	9.28	9.38	9.62	7.63	9.40	9.50	10.00	7.91	8.88	9.20	9.62
Wethers (2 years old and over) medium-prime	7.25	7.38	7.72	6.64	6.25	6.25	7.00	[11] 5.62	6.38	6.38	6.70	6.88	7.00	6.03	7.00	7.00	7.00	5.93	6.38	6.52	6.50
Ewes, common-choice[4]	5.26	5.42	.....	.....	5.00	5.00	.....	.....	5.25	5.25	4.90	5.00	.....	.....	4.50	4.52	.....	.....	4.42	4.68	.....
Ewes, canner and cull[4]	2.38	2.38	.....	.....	2.25	2.25	.....	.....	2.75	2.75	2.25	2.25	.....	.....	2.00	2.02	.....	.....	2.15	2.25	.....
Feeding sheep and lambs:																					
Feeding lambs, medium-choice	12.68	12.96	13.74	10.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.25	10.58	.....	.....	12.72	10.02	12.26	12.45	13.22	10.27	.....	.....	.....
Feeding ewes, medium-choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.25	5.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—Classification of livestock changed July 2, 1923.

[1] Fort Worth began reporting Jan. 15, 1923.
[2] South St. Paul began reporting in November, 1920.
[3] Based on average prices for the following weeks, Sept. 27-Oct. 2, 1920, Sept. 26-Oct. 1, 1921, and Sept. 25-30, 1922.
[4] No comparable grade in former classification.
[5] Old classification combined common to choice; comparable figures are on that description.
[6] In old classification classed as light and medium weight.
[7] In old classification classed as heavy weight.
[8] Data previous to July, 1923, are averages of feeder steers, 1,000 and 750-1,000 lbs. in former classification.
[9] In old classification classed as stocker steers, common to choice.
[10] Data previous to July, 1923, are averages of stocker calves, good and choice and common and medium, in former classification.
[11] Two-year average: does not include 1920 when prices were highest.

Prices Decline With Dull Trade.

Extremely dull trade and sharply declining prices characterized wholesale fresh meat markets during the week ended September 29. Generally speaking, there was little to choose between Atlantic seaboard markets and Chicago, though declines were somewhat more pronounced at the former. With the possible exception of New York, receipts of western dressed meat were not excessive. At most points, however, total supplies were materially augmented by fairly heavy local slaughter. Trade was extremely draggy throughout the week. Weakness which was in evidence a week earlier, together with liberal stocks available, gave buyers an advantage which they were quick to grasp. For the most part purchases were reduced to a minimum and the market fell of its own weight. Fresh pork loins were the weakest spot in the market, declines on that class of meat ranging from $2–$7 per 100 lbs. Mutton was the steadiest thing on the market, though New York showed declines of $1–$2 even on that. Despite the lower prices quoted, accumulations and forced sales were common occurrences, and the market closed weak at practically all points.

Beef.—At most points receipts, though somewhat greater than a week earlier, were not excessive. The extremely limited demand, however, made them appear so. A large proportion of the offerings consisted of medium-grade beef, with common grade well represented. Choice steers and good cows were scarce. Indifference on the part of buyers resulted in declines ranged, from 50c to $2 per 100 lbs.; although good and choice grades moved best, they as a rule shared the decline about equally with the lower grades. The market closed very weak.

Veal.—Supplies of veal were generally light and included veal offerings of good or choice grades. There was a market for practically everything offered, but prices were somewhat irregular. Boston and Philadelphia were firm to $1 higher with Chicago generally unchanged. At New York veal shared the general downward trend in prices, declines ranging from $1 on good and choice grades to $4 on common. A good clearance was made and most markets closed steady at the prices quoted.

Lamb.—Supplies of lamb at most markets were fairly liberal, quality averaged reasonably good. Trade, however, was draggy and it required a fairly steady lowering of prices to keep stocks moving. No market was exempt from the downward trend, but New York and Philadelphia were the weakest points. Declines ranged from $4–$7 at Philadelphia, $4–$6 at New York, $2–$6 at Boston, and $1–$4 at Chicago. There was some accumulation toward the week-end, and the market closed very dull at the decline.

Mutton.—Demand for mutton was limited but supplies were sufficiently light to maintain steady prices at all points except New York. At the latter point declines ranged from $1–$2 per 100 lbs. Offerings consisted chiefly of medium grade ewes.

Pork.—During at least a part of the week the pork market was almost demoralized. Supplies ranged from moderate to liberal, but demand was extremely light. The chief concern of sellers was to dispose of stocks, price being a minor consideration. Loins were especially weak and oddly enough light and medium weight loins suffered most in the downward plunge of prices. New York was the weakest point, declines at that market ranging from $4–$7 per 100 lbs. Chicago made the nearest approach to steadiness, declines at that point ranging from $1–$2. Shoulder cuts were practically unchanged at Boston and Chicago, but New York and Philadelphia showed declines of $1–$3 on certain weights.

Chicago Wholesale Prices of Cured Pork and Pork Products.

Week of September 24–29, 1923, with Comparisons.

[In dollars per 100 pounds.]

Commodity.	Sept. 24–29, 1923.	Sept. 17–22, 1923.	Sept. 25–30, 1922.	Three year average.[1]
Hams No. 1, smoked, 14–16 lbs. average	24.38	24.50	24.50	29.96
Hams No. 2, smoked, 14–16 lbs. average	21.38	21.50	22.50	27.58
Picnics, smoked, 4–8 lbs. average	13.00	13.00	15.00	17.79
Bacon No. 1, 6–8 lbs. average	29.75	30.88	34.50	39.83
Bacon No. 2, 6–8 lbs. average	23.25	23.75	28.50	30.25
Bellies, dry salt, 14–16 lbs. average	13.62	13.62	16.62	19.08
Backs, dry salt, 14–16 lbs. average	13.62	13.12	12.75	14.83
Pure lard, tierces	15.12	15.25	13.50	16.50
Compound lard, tierces	14.50	14.12	11.50	13.92

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Sept. 27–Oct. 2, 1920, Sept. 26–Oct. 1, 1921, and Sept. 25–30, 1922.

Average Wholesale Prices of Western Dressed Fresh Meats.

Week of September 24–29, 1923, with Comparisons.

In dollars per 100 pounds.

Kind and grade.	Chicago. Sept. 24–29, 1923.	Chicago. Sept. 17–22, 1923.	Chicago. Sept. 25–30, 1922.	Chicago. Three-year average.[1]	New York. Sept. 24–29, 1923.	New York. Sept. 17–22, 1923.	New York. Sept. 25–30, 1922.	New York. Three-year average.[1]
Beef and Veal.								
Beef:								
Steer—								
Choice	18.65	18.75	18.05	20.77	19.25	20.40	19.50	21.00
Good	17.30	17.50	16.80	18.77	17.30	19.00	17.90	18.62
Medium	14.80	15.30	14.90	15.00	14.15	15.40	14.10	14.75
Common	10.90	11.80	11.40	11.98	10.65	12.35	10.75	11.91
Cow—								
Good	12.50	12.80	12.50	13.85	12.05	.....	14.00	[2] 12.25
Medium	10.50	11.20	10.50	11.97	11.00	11.70	11.00	11.53
Common	8.00	8.00	8.20	9.65	9.50	10.35	9.25	10.16
Bull—								
Medium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Common	7.48	7.68	6.88	8.55	.....	8.34	7.05	8.79
Veal:								
Choice	21.50	21.50	20.10	22.50	24.80	24.80	22.40	[2] 22.65
Good	19.50	19.50	18.30	20.33	21.40	21.30	19.00	21.80
Medium	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.83	17.50	16.40	14.90	17.60
Common	10.00	10.00	11.70	12.40	14.30	13.10	11.80	12.58
Fresh Pork Cuts.								
Hams:								
12–16 lbs. average	17.25	18.00	18.00	[2] 17.45	19.50	20.00	20.50	[2] 20.00
Loins:								
8–10 lbs. average	23.30	25.80	29.90	32.63	25.40	29.90	30.10	33.70
10–12 lbs. average	21.40	23.60	27.60	30.33	24.10	28.20	28.60	32.03
12–14 lbs. average	18.40	20.80	24.00	27.23	21.70	25.20	25.20	29.07
14–16 lbs. average	16.50	18.10	20.10	24.20	19.80	22.80	21.20	24.93
16 lbs. and over	14.00	15.00	17.00	[2] 15.35	17.50	20.60	19.10	[2] 17.65
Shoulders:								
Skinned	12.20	12.35	14.50	18.43	13.10	12.50	16.44	19.16
Picnics—								
4–6 lbs. average	10.75	10.75	12.75	15.47	11.40	11.95	14.45	.....
6–8 lbs. average	10.25	10.25	11.50	14.47	10.50	11.10	13.94	16.18
Butts:								
Boston style	16.55	17.60	18.45	22.95	16.30	17.10	19.10	23.50
Spare ribs	9.50	9.70	11.80	[2] 10.65	9.00	9.50	12.00	[2] 10.00
Lamb and Mutton.								
Lamb:								
Choice	27.10	28.70	29.10	25.00	25.70	29.50	29.70	25.17
Good	25.10	26.70	27.20	23.00	24.60	27.90	27.80	23.20
Medium	23.70	25.10	24.90	20.93	22.60	24.50	24.80	20.70
Common	19.40	21.60	18.00	16.67	19.50	21.00	19.70	16.10
Mutton:								
Good	16.00	17.20	16.00	12.78	15.10	15.50	16.00	14.13
Medium	13.00	14.20	13.00	10.47	12.80	13.00	13.50	12.17
Common	9.50	10.30	8.50	8.20	9.80	10.60	10.00	[2] 9.10

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Sept. 27–Oct. 2, 1920, Sept. 26–Oct. 1, 1921 and Sept. 25–30, 1922.
[2] Two-year average; does not include 1920, when prices were highest.

Estimated Yield and Production of Animal By-products from Slaughter Under Federal Inspection.

August, 1923, with Comparisons.

Class.	Average weight per animal. Aug. 1, 1922, to July 31, 1923.	Average weight per animal. August, 1923.	Per cent of live weight. Aug. 1, 1922, to July 31, 1923.	Per cent of live weight. August, 1923.	Production. Aug. 1, 1922, to July 31, 1923.	Production. August average 1921–22.	Production. August, 1922.	Production. August, 1923.	Per cent August, 1923, is of average.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*Per cent*
Edible beef fat [1]	36.83	31.96	3.83	3.42	334,240	27,874	27,591	26,221	94.08
Edible beef offal	27.21	25.61	2.83	2.74	246,371	19,216	21,129	21,013	109.35
Cattle hides	64.80	63.69	6.73	6.82	586,435	47,517	49,800	52,259	109.98
Edible calf fat [1]	1.17	1.67	0.67	0.85	4,942	490	473	672	137.14
Edible calf offal	6.32	6.55	3.69	3.34	27,518	1,992	2,215	2,637	132.38
Lard [2]	37.36	41.08	16.51	17.39	1,851,331	101,977	107,771	146,082	142.25
Edible hog offal	4.91	4.90	2.17	2.07	242,747	14,232	15,507	17,425	122.44
Pork trimmings	10.20	11.13	4.51	4.71	506,406	28,372	30,350	39,579	139.50
Inedible grease [2]	3.09	3.24	1.36	1.37	152,778	8,184	8,750	11,522	140.79
Sheep edible fat [1]	2.40	1.68	2.94	2.19	26,748	2,004	1,843	1,607	80.19
Sheep edible offal	1.92	1.42	2.35	1.85	19,493	1,696	1,710	1,358	80.07

[1] Unrendered. [2] Rendered.

Stocker and Feeder Shipments.

Week September 22-28, 1923, with Comparisons.

Origin and destination.	Cattle and calves.		Hogs.		Sheep.	
	Week Sept. 22-28, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week Sept. 22-28, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week Sept. 22-28, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week 1920, 1921, 1922.
Market origin:						
Chicago	12,743	103.0	.....	.....	62,191	176.6
Denver	14,137	150.9	7,246	.....	96,029	352.5
East St. Louis	11,815	149.6	2,126	.....	1,389	143.5
Fort Worth	4,559	105.3	444	93.1	1,335	111.7
Indianapolis	1,397	91.4	746	263.6	142	45.8
Kansas City	44,234	134.2	17,099	.....	27,010	144.6
Oklahoma City	2,006	54.4	751	160.8	.....	.....
Omaha	24,037	90.3	.....	.....	60,876	103.4
St. Joseph	5,448	94.0	83	48.0	8,374	113.9
St. Paul	14,866	119.5	2,336	90.5	4,536	105.8
Sioux City	9,906	93.5	.....	.....	1,767	42.5
Wichita	3,004	91.0	2,913	.....	178	.....
Total	148,152	118.8	33,744	430.4	263,827	188.2
State destination:						
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,839	.....
California	.....	.....	1,391	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	11,199	.....	5,450	.....	40,252	.....
Idaho	293	.....	.....	.....	7,610	.....
Illinois	28,589	149.1	7,843	.....	27,541	166.8
Indiana	7,615	137.2	1,601	.....	14,939	233.2
Iowa	32,283	109.3	6,161	253.3	34,245	126.1
Kansas	9,941	95.2	775	89.5	6,243	102.5
Kentucky	258	52.0	.....	.....	534	51.3
Maryland	292	59.9	.....	.....	110	28.4
Massachusetts	.....	.....	231	.....	720	.....
Michigan	1,052	86.2	.....	.....	23,857	240.6
Minnesota	1,897	89.2	527	91.3	1,734	66.2
Missouri	18,153	103.3	1,783	425.5	17,826	92.6
Montana	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,010	.....
Nebraska	18,273	92.7	6,149	.....	27,531	84.6
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,864	.....
New Mexico	938	.....	.....	.....	2,052	.....
New York	112	101.8	.....	.....	1,884	75.7
North Dakota	223	189.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	4,403	108.6	764	.....	7,969	161.6
Oklahoma	3,328	90.9	276	42.1	263	105.2
Oregon	260	.....	.....	.....	2,160	.....
Pennsylvania	3,137	112.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	1,583	109.6	284	.....	691	34.3
Tennessee	40	88.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	2,723	89.5	444	.....	3,402	.....
Utah	74	.....	.....	.....	17,837	.....
Virginia	42	42.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	238	366.2	.....	.....	100	.....
Wisconsin	313	45.9	65	.....	1,330	82.2
Wyoming	983	.....	.....	.....	8,284	.....
Total	148,152	118.8	33,744	430.4	263,827	188.2

Comparison of Stocker and Feeder Shipments this Season with Previous Seasons.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July 1, 1923, to Sept. 28, 1923	1,201,347	168,558	1,148,361
Same period one year ago	1,192,917	71,008	829,499
Same period two years ago	726,770	48,272	828,689
Same period three years ago	811,151	56,540	1,393,700
Current period as per cent of average of three previous periods	132.0	305.0	112.9

Beef Steers Sold Out of First Hands for Slaughter at Chicago

Week September 24-29, 1923, with Comparisons.

Grade.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by grades.			Average weight (pounds).			Average price per 100 pounds.		
	Sep. 24-29, 1923.	Sep. 17-22, 1923.	Sep. 25-30, 1922.	Sep. 24-29, 1923.	Sep. 17-22, 1923.	Sep. 25-30, 1922.	Sep. 24-29, 1923.	Sep. 17-22, 1923.	Sep. 25-30, 1922.	Sep. 24-29, 1923.	Sep. 17-22, 1923.	Sep. 25-30, 1922.
Choice and prime	339	1,093	6,297	1.6	3.7	30.5	1,308	1,264	1,150	$12.22	$12.32	$11.41
Good	8,071	16,290	8,962	38.2	55.8	43.5	1,106	1,070	1,015	10.55	10.92	9.99
Medium	11,164	10,421	3,176	52.8	35.7	15.4	1,034	1,010	958	9.34	9.28	8.43
Common	1,556	1,394	2,182	7.4	4.8	10.6	947	963	1,007	7.05	7.42	6.95
Total	21,130	29,198	20,617	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,060	1,051	1,046	9.73	10.27	9.94

Weights and Prices of Stocker and Feeder Steers at Chicago.

Week September 24-29, 1923, with Comparisons.

Weight range.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by weight ranges.			Average weight (pounds).			Average price per 100 pounds.		
	Week Sept. 24-29, 1923.	Week Sept. 17-22, 1923.	Week Sept. 25-30, 1922.	Week Sept. 24-29, 1923.	Week Sept. 17-22, 1923.	Week Sept. 25-30, 1922.	Week Sept. 24-29, 1923.	Week Sept. 17-22, 1923.	Week Sept. 25-30, 1922.	Week Sept. 24-29, 1923.	Week Sept. 17-22, 1923.	Week Sept. 25-30, 1922.
1,001 lbs. up	2,524	1,104	2,290	27.1	17.1	31.0	1,105	1,079	1,109	$6.97	$7.60	$7.30
901-1,000 lbs	1,837	1,040	1,442	19.7	16.2	19.5	945	949	962	6.11	6.91	6.69
801-900 lbs	2,106	1,510	1,574	22.6	23.5	21.3	852	848	845	6.36	6.55	6.24
701-800 lbs	1,356	584	833	14.6	9.1	11.2	740	771	753	6.11	6.34	6.30
700 lbs. down	1,486	2,195	1,257	16.0	34.1	17.0	618	595	574	5.54	5.89	6.11
Total	9,369	6,433	7,396	100.0	100.0	100.0	885	811	893	6.39	6.68	6.73

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending September 29 amounted to 1,310 bales, weighing 585,182 lbs., valued at $135,029. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 650 bales, weighing 246,148 lbs., valued at $89,403.

Wool Index Number.

The wool textile index number of the Weekly Wool Chart (Bradford, England) for August stands at 157, compared with the same figure in July and 143 in August last year. Compared with a year ago, wool values show an advance from 124 to 153, tops have advanced 14 points, and yarns show a decline of 1 point.

Texas Markets "Ton-Litter" Hogs.

"Ton-litter" contests in Texas hog production indicate clearly that the South is displaying a livelier interest in pork-growing and a keener appreciation for hogs that show breeding and finish, in contrast to the old-time razor-backs and branded mast hogs. On several occasions this season "ton-litter" hogs have been marketed at Fort Worth and without exception these hogs have presented a highly creditable appearance and sold at or over the recognized top of the market. A "ton-litter" of hogs, it might be explained, consists of 10 hogs marketed at 6 months of age, the litter to weigh a ton or more. A few weeks ago one of these ton-litters was sold on the Fort Worth market which averaged 227 lbs. per head; and more recently two ton-litters were marketed which averaged 205 and 276 lbs. per head, respectively. All of these litters were of Texas origin and all of them were fattened on regular balanced rations. Incidentally, it might be noted that the average quality of Fort Worth receipts has shown a pronounced improvement during recent years and straight shipments of hogs of "razor-back" conformation from the timbered areas of the South are very rarely included in current supplies.

Lambs and Calves for Fall Marketing in the West.

Considerable numbers of feeder lambs have been contracted for the coming season in the western range regions at prices ranging chiefly from 9½ to 10½ cents a pound.

In Wyoming probably 35% to 45% of the available lambs had been sold or contracted for sale by September 1.

In Montana thus far sales have not been as large as last year. It is now expected that Montana will market this fall approximately 225,000 sheep and 540,000 lambs, and that a much larger proportion than last year will be fat enough for slaughter.

The number of heavy calves shipped this fall from Texas is expected to be about 73% of the number shipped last fall. This is due to the large shipments of calves last spring and summer, caused partly by dry and short ranges. During the four months of April to July, this year, the calves received at Fort Worth, Dallas, and San Antonio totaled 104,000, compared with 71,000 in the corresponding four months last year. From August to December, inclusive, 1922, the total receipts of calves at Fort Worth, El Paso, San Antonio, Amarillo, Dallas, and Laredo were 281,000; and the local slaughter at these six places was 240,000 calves. Shipments out of the State, according to railroad records, were 101,000 calves.

In Arizona about 20,000 heavy calves are expected to be sold for fall delivery.

Statistical Report of the Live Stock and Meat Situation, August, 1923, with Comparisons.

	August.			January-August.		
	3-year average.[1]	1922	1923	3-year average.[1]	1922	1923
Cattle, Calves, Beef and Veal.						
Inspected slaughter:						
Cattle	709,102	761,125	820,514	5,223,429	5,359,332	5,798,013
Calves	327,038	344,968	402,643	2,750,253	2,789,280	3,052,234
Average live weight:						
Cattle ... pounds	979.49	972.85	933.38	1,000.20	[2] 998.69	[2] 959.67
Calves ... do	192.21	192.72	195.99	159.30	[2] 158.11	[2] 162.84
Average dressed weight:						
Cattle ... do	526.43	525.82	503.79	551.51	[2] 549.82	[2] 525.64
Calves ... do	108.16	108.99	109.91	91.78	[2] 89.57	[2] 94.21
Total dressed weight (carcass):						
Beef ... do	373,240,265	400,214,748	413,366,748	2,879,064,604	2,943,091,103	3,044,351,224
Veal ... do	35,377,183	37,598,062	44,254,492	250,893,312	248,566,591	286,319,400
Storage:						
Beginning of month—						
Fresh beef ... do	57,153,000	27,727,000	24,112,000	108,145,000	[2] 47,318,000	[2] 59,525,000
Cured beef ... do	20,250,000	19,303,000	21,781,000	23,876,000	[2] 18,339,000	[2] 23,992,000
End of month—						
Fresh beef ... do	48,175,000	28,210,000	24,637,000	95,431,000	[2] 42,312,000	[2] 51,581,000
Cured beef ... do	19,974,000	20,081,000	22,036,000	23,209,000	[2] 18,810,000	[2] 23,380,000
Exports: [3]						
Fresh beef and veal ... do	323,808	328,428	367,140	32,119,514	2,304,378	2,527,513
Cured beef ... do	2,494,829	2,621,108	1,550,933	17,121,432	17,763,899	14,667,961
Canned beef ... do	800,143	258,006	91,876	9,876,955	1,820,767	1,323,408
Oleo oil and stearin [4] ... do	9,626,751	8,992,840	11,734,054	83,370,595	82,983,618	76,429,727
Tallow ... do	1,888,780	2,357,260	5,202,944	14,678,468	23,628,568	24,263,626
Imports:						
Fresh beef and veal ... do	3,707,455	2,361,988	1,931,973	22,653,134	16,465,014	9,896,012
Tallow ... do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Receipts, cattle and calves [5]	1,992,629	2,148,895	2,214,158	13,243,213	13,632,449	14,122,445
Stocker and feeder shipments [5]	379,462	469,040	480,339	2,083,121	2,303,500	2,160,573
Cattle on farms Jan. 1	.....	65,632,000	66,352,000	.....	.....	.....
Prices per 100 pounds:						
Cattle, average cost for slaughter	[6] $6.99	$6.94	$7.03	[6] $7.02	[2] $6.86	[2] $7.27
Calves, average cost for slaughter	[6] $7.56	$8.02	$7.53	[6] $8.56	[2] $8.32	[2] $8.50
At Chicago—						
Cattle, good steers	$11.42	$9.64	$10.76	$10.68	[2] $8.84	[2] $9.96
Veal calves	$11.78	$10.88	$10.01	$11.15	[2] $8.74	[2] $9.64
At eastern markets—						
Beef carcasses, good grade	$18.82	$15.97	$17.84	$17.26	[2] $14.17	[2] $15.42
Veal carcasses, good grade	$18.52	$16.54	$17.74	$19.85	[2] $16.63	[2] $17.01
Hogs, Pork and Pork Products.						
Inspected slaughter, hogs	2,536,345	2,887,755	3,556,039	26,731,522	27,515,133	34,548,970
Average live weight ... pounds	236.74	241.50	236.22	228.98	[2] 228.99	[2] 228.89
Average dressed weight ... do	179.14	182.11	181.27	173.61	[2] 175.55	[2] 176.52
Total dressed weight (carcass) ... do	454,984,522	525,889,063	644,603,190	4,656,573,056	4,825,826,002	6,095,118,291
Lard per 100 lbs. live weight ... do	[6] 15.84	15.45	17.39	[6] 16.23	[2] 16.58	[2] 17.14
Storage:						
Beginning of month—						
Fresh pork ... do	143,047,000	117,903,000	195,002,000	135,416,000	96,656,000	171,489,000
Cured pork ... do	638,302,000	565,548,000	671,157,000	604,400,000	485,769,000	641,923,000
Lard ... do	176,368,000	143,084,000	143,579,000	124,160,000	96,658,000	83,522,000
End of month—						
Fresh pork ... do	105,833,000	84,815,000	148,683,000	140,281,000	100,858,000	171,402,000
Cured pork ... do	577,717,000	534,855,000	603,223,000	620,533,000	507,139,000	519,846,000
Lard ... do	146,805,000	119,755,000	115,824,000	135,449,000	105,684,000	91,837,000
Exports: [3]						
Fresh pork ... do	2,098,868	2,092,509	4,183,316	26,503,580	11,190,052	31,053,824
Cured pork ... do	56,824,370	54,736,293	73,504,328	508,842,945	435,801,376	558,300,961
Canned pork ... do	229,762	238,513	194,930	1,366,530	1,870,073	2,046,764
Sausage ... do	845,909	954,439	874,303	8,947,997	6,667,747	7,534,676
Lard ... do	64,275,085	70,600,149	85,082,300	500,704,736	511,723,528	719,938,547
Imports:						
Fresh pork ... do	32,351	28,684	36,796	547,692	506,759	723,447
Receipts of hogs [5]	2,727,810	3,036,726	3,713,759	28,126,750	27,897,649	35,665,874
Stocker and feeder shipments [5]	29,971	31,277	62,087	427,615	408,756	500,877
Hogs on farms Jan. 1	.....	57,834,000	63,424,000	.....	.....	.....
Prices per 100 pounds:						
Average cost for slaughter	[6] $9.20	$8.85	$7.78	[6] $9.36	[2] $9.72	[2] $7.72
At Chicago—						
Live hogs, medium weight	$11.65	$9.50	$8.23	$11.53	[2] $10.04	[2] $7.93
At eastern markets—						
Fresh pork loins, 10-14 lbs.	$25.45	$21.51	$18.69	$22.93	[2] $19.54	[2] $15.84
Shoulders, skinned	$17.46	$15.18	$11.32	$17.08	[2] $14.90	[2] $11.78
Picnics, 6-8 lbs.	$16.45	$14.75	$9.68	$15.85	[2] $14.32	[2] $10.27
Butts, Boston style	$20.25	$17.90	$12.62	$19.79	[2] $17.43	[2] $13.39
Bacon, breakfast	$32.81	$27.80	$23.13	$31.83	[2] $26.52	[2] $24.12
Hams, smoked, 10-12 lbs.	$31.82	$26.05	$22.30	$30.60	[2] $28.63	[2] $21.38
Lard, tierces	$15.58	$13.01	$12.47	$16.03	[2] $12.52	[2] $12.48
Sheep, Lamb, and Mutton.						
Inspected slaughter, sheep and lambs	1,100,786	1,023,787	956,580	7,532,536	7,194,604	7,599,841
Average live weight ... pounds	76.48	76.05	76.88	79.91	[2] 79.51	[2] 81.16
Average dressed weight ... do	36.80	36.56	36.79	38.27	[2] 38.02	[2] 38.96
Total dressed weight (carcass) ... do	40,449,568	37,429,653	35,192,578	287,252,300	272,339,079	296,054,324
Storage, fresh lamb and mutton:						
Beginning of month ... do	4,119,000	3,308,000	2,752,000	15,426,000	3,439,000	4,928,000
End of month ... do	6,767,000	3,376,000	2,019,000	12,740,000	3,055,000	4,684,000
Exports, fresh lamb and mutton [3] ... do	273,696	169,050	245,214	22,576,036	1,390,814	1,710,741
Imports, fresh lamb and mutton ... do	5,129,247	813,921	332,547	19,864,833	8,155,460	3,853,473
Receipts of sheep [5]	2,352,431	1,951,203	1,799,860	13,766,833	12,946,682	12,559,728
Stocker and feeder shipments [5]	440,682	349,591	340,566	1,595,417	1,481,632	1,397,540
Sheep on farms Jan. 1	.....	36,327,000	37,209,000	.....	.....	.....
Prices per 100 pounds:						
Average cost for slaughter	[6] $10.26	$12.37	$11.52	[6] $10.62	[2] $12.27	[2] $12.17
At Chicago—						
Lambs, 84 lbs. down, medium-prime	$11.41	$12.38	$12.07	$13.27	[2] $12.99	[2] $13.70
Sheep, medium-choice	$6.24	$6.50	$6.68	$7.84	[2] $7.28	[2] $7.25
At eastern markets—						
Lamb carcasses, good grade	$24.69	$24.99	$26.95	$26.51	[2] $26.44	[2] $25.24
Mutton, good grade	$15.34	$15.43	$18.80	$17.41	[2] $17.13	[2] $15.85

[1] 1920, 1921, and 1922.
[2] Average, not total.
[3] Includes reexports.
[4] 1922 figures for oleo stearine only; 1923 figure includes small quantity of lard stearine, formerly segregated.
[5] Public stockyards.
[6] Two-year average.

Dairy and Poultry

Butter Market Declines Sharply.

The butter market struck a very weak spot during the transition from the previous week to the last week in September. During almost the entire week ending September 22 trading had been rather sluggish and the market inclined to be easy, but the undertone from all outward appearances was firm. Sudden weakness and a sharp decline on the 22nd therefore was quite surprising to a large majority of the trade. In fact, it was so surprising that most of the dealers who had a surplus refused to follow the decline. Another sharp decline and continued weakness on Monday, however, began to shake their confidence to the extent of making them willing not only to follow the decline but to anticipate further weaknesss with butter which had arrived after the first break. Very few were willing to take the losses necessary to sell butter carried down from the high point, and most of this was stored. During most of the remainder of the week ending September 29, under influence of the indifference of buyers and through a lack of confidence on the part of nearly all, the market was very quiet and inclined to easiness. Though prices remained practically unchanged, it was not till Thursday and Friday that indications of returning strength began to appear.

OVERCONFIDENCE PARTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR WEAKNESS.

There was little doubt in the minds of operators that the break was due to overconfidence which had carried the market gradually higher during the entire summer. A break during July and August caused by heavy receipts compared with last year had been expected, but when this did not come it was taken for granted that much higher prices were warranted. This carried the market to a breaking point. Consumers, retailers, and jobbers began to restrict their purchases, and quite a number of distributors began drawing on their storage stocks, with the result that supplies backed up on the wholesale markets. At the same time the volume of receipts was a little larger than was expected, making the surplus just that much more burdensome.

It is true that some important changes took place in the statistical position of the market but it is hard to believe that these changes were sharp enough to cause the weakness and declines of the week under review. This statement is not meant to convey the idea that the price level at the close of the week under review was too low but rather that the previous advances and subsequent declines were caused more by sentiment than anything else. Of course it is hard to determine the statistical position of the market after the decline for the weakness itself was partly responsible for some changes. This is not true of production, however, for cream is marketed without regard to temporary price fluctuations.

DECLINE IN PRODUCTION CHECKED.

Late production reports indicate that the decrease in the make has been checked, but with the exception of certain sections it would be unsafe to conclude that the make was actually increasing. Compared with a year ago, however, more butter was made and this partly accounts for surplus supplies. The receipts and cold storage movement at the principal markets were greatly affected by the decline. The receipts showed a decrease, but this decrease was undoubtedly caused by a check of the movement of storage butter from interior points and the storage holdings showed a net increase which was caused by the movement of the surplus trading stocks to storage. There may also have been a decrease in the use of storage butter due to unfavorable weather and market conditions, but it is usually hard for those who have begun to use storage butter to turn back to fresh. Thus it is hard to determine the statistical position of the market until conditions become more settled, but it is doubtful if there have been many changes except a slight increase in the visible supplies and possibly a decrease in the consumptive demand.

Foreign butter played so unimportant a part during the week under review as to hardly warrant its mention. There were no new arrivals at New York during the week and Danish offerings at 44 cents c. i. f. were far out of reach of American buyers. It was even rumored that some of the Danish in bond at New York may be shipped back. All foreign butter at New York was being held for a better market.

Cheese Conditions Show No Material Change.

The apparent firmness of country markets the early part of the week, indicated by the sharp advances registered at Plymouth on Monday of the week ending September 29, was reflected to a certain extent at distributing markets, especially in the east. The firmness, however, was seemingly on small business and the smaller lots of cheese and advanced prices in line with the new costs were maintained only on such transactions. In consequence when conditions were reviewed from this angle considerable confidence was expressed on the part of dealers with light and moderate supplies of stocks that showed a fair clearance but dealers with ample supplies of fresh goods and those who wished to move at least a portion of their stocks in storage and were offering more liberally and in larger quantities found that the actual wholesale market did not have the strength and support characteristic of a healthy condition.

Real wholesale and speculative demand lacked snap. In order to interest buyers beyond their immediate requirements it was necessary to reduce asking prices below or at least to a level with replacement costs. This procedure was resorted to in a good many cases especially in the West. Many dealers who had carried over lower costing stocks were willing to take a profit by selling at prices that could attract buyers. Thus prices on cheese moved showed considerable range, a condition that is likely to exist until accumulated stocks are well cleared and it is no longer possible to take such profits.

With weather conditions continuing very favorable and pastures still in good shape production of cheese continues heavy. From many western sections it is reported that the flow of milk compares very favorably with the flush season. Then, too, with the market on brick cheese ruling much lower than on American cheese, brick bringing around 23 cents in the country, quite a number of factories that have been making brick have turned to American styles, a fact which will tend to help hold production up to a level of preceding weeks. In New York State the same conditions that have existed for several weeks are still apparent. Production shows a slight weekly decrease and prices during the week a slight advance. A number of factories in this section are reported to be closing around October 1. Quality from all producing sections is showing up very good.

Wholesale Prices of Butter and Cheese.

(Week September 24-29, 1923, with Comparisons.)

92 Score Creamery Butter (Cents per lb.).

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	45½	44	46½	46½	48¼
Tuesday	45½	44	46½	46½	48½
Wednesday	45½	44	46½	46½	48¼
Thursday	45½	44	46½	46½	48½
Friday	46	44	47	46½	48½
Saturday	46½	44	47½	46½	48½
Average:					
Sept. 24-29, 1923	45.75	44.00	46.75	46.50	48.37
Sept. 17-22, 1923	46.92	47.17	47.92	47.50	48.23
Sept. 25-30, 1922	43.67	41.42	44.58	42.92	49.17

American Cheese (No. 1 Fresh Twins) (Cents per lb.).

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	25¾–26½	24–24½	26½–27½	26	.....
Tuesday	26 –26½	25–25½	26½–27½	25¾	26
Wednesday	26 –26½	25–25½	26½–27½	25¾	25¾
Thursday	26 –26½	25–25½	26½–27½	27	25¾
Friday	26½–27½	25–25½	26½–27½	27¾	.....
Saturday	26½–27½	25–25½	26½–27½	27¾	.....
Average:					
Sept. 24-29, 1923	26.42	25.08	27.00	26.66	25.79
Sept. 17-22, 1923	26.04	24.06	27.00	26.29	24.56
Sept. 25-30, 1922	23.50	22.27	23.92	23.50	22.42

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 Score) at Chicago.

	(Cents per lb.)		(Cents per lb.)
Monday	44	Friday	44
Tuesday	44	Saturday	44
Wednesday	44		
Thursday	44	Average	44

Movement of Dairy Products at Five Markets.

(New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.)

	Sept. 24-29, 1923.	Sept. 17-22, 1923.	Sept. 25-30, 1922.
Butter.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for the week	11,961,904	12,319,438	10,409,365
Receipts since Jan. 1	530,112,230	518,150,326	517,858,074
Put into cold storage	2,159,868	2,593,003	1,100,535
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,591,097	2,885,593	3,980,282
Change during week	−431,229	−292,590	−2,879,747
Total holdings	49,576,458	50,007,687	50,225,967
Cheese.			
Receipts for week	4,689,702	4,266,677	4,249,014
Receipts since Jan. 1	167,895,576	163,205,874	151,740,970
Put into cold storage	1,098,445	1,144,873	1,077,062
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,880,933	1,567,887	2,034,579
Change during week	−782,488	−413,014	−957,517
Total holdings	22,382,804	23,165,292	18,008,733
Dressed Poultry.			
Receipts for week	4,427,864	4,591,464	4,410,422
Receipts since Jan. 1	180,520,787	176,092,923	140,566,290
Put into cold storage	1,625,749	1,513,732	1,742,639
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,221,247	2,481,009	1,929,375
Change during week	−595,498	−967,277	−186,736
Total holdings	23,677,007	24,272,505	18,715,475
Eggs.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	211,134	251,082	183,605
Receipts since Jan. 1	14,728,062	14,516,928	14,355,845
Put into cold storage	48,128	49,225	22,440
Withdrawn from cold storage	155,783	164,032	224,431
Change during week	−107,655	−114,807	−201,991
Total holdings	3,996,799	4,104,454	4,024,748

Evaporated Milk Markets in Buyers' Favor.

No important changes in the condensed and evaporated milk markets appeared during the past month. Demand continued not more than moderate, domestic trade was perhaps a little sluggish, and goods appear to have piled up. Reports indicate that stocks in manufacturers' hands September 1 were around 18% heavier than on August 1 and considerably over 50% heavier than on September 1 a year ago. There appears to be no particular alarm regarding this accumulation, for winter demand should very largely absorb it. Better weather and more favorable conditions generally throughout producing sections are said to have contributed somewhat to the heavier September 1 stocks.

Export demand has continued to be of relatively little importance. Total exports during August, the latest figures available, were approximately 12,000,000 pounds of condensed and evaporated combined. This somewhat exceeds the exports during August a year ago, although exports for the first eight months of 1923 of around 110,000,000 pounds are still some 28,000,000 pounds less than during the same period last year. Following the disaster in Japan it was expected that some goods might move for relief purposes, but so far no big orders appear to have been put through. A few manufacturers reported a slight export inquiry during the last week or so, the first sign of interest from this source for several months. It is reported that some shipments are to be made to Germany, although quantities are not known. The August exports did not reveal any particularly large amounts, being mostly so-called regular business, although it was noted that shipments of evaporated milk to the United Kingdom jumped to over 3,500,000 pounds. Except for Cuba, which still takes considerable condensed milk, the bulk of exports are evaporated.

Buying appears to have been done on a conservative basis clear from the manufacturer to the consumer, which in the face of a tendency for stocks to accumulate was quite largely responsible for making dealers rather free sellers regardless of the fact that they were fairly confident of the future. Some manufacturers felt that this conservative attitude on the part of the trade should give the market a healthy foundation later on.

Some sales have been made at concessions, but not enough to indicate real weakness in the market. Considerable importance continues to be attached to the production outlook, and there are no real indications that anticipations of a fairly heavy make during the fall will not be realized. In certain sections it is reported that there is increased interest in dairying on account of the price level of dairy products compared with other farm products.

Stocks and Exports of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.[1]

Stocks on September 1, 1923, with Comparisons; Exports During August with Comparisons.

Stocks.	Sept. 1, 1923.		Aug. 1, 1923.[1]		Sept. 1, 1922.	
	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.
Condensed.	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*
Total stocks	24,602	30,340	27,183	31,853	20,499	17,755
Total unsold stocks	16,999	20,211	19,770	22,596	14,051	15,815
Total unfilled orders	22	72	7	3	299	101
Evaporated.						
Total stocks	170,739	228	134,886	428	118,242	309
Total unsold stocks	112,746	251	83,384	421	76,175	303
Total unfilled orders	1,640	.....	4,977	.....	7,419	.....

Exports.	August, 1923.	July, 1923.	August, 1922.
	1,000 lbs.	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*
Condensed milk	4,612	4,383	3,220
Evaporated milk	6,648	6,186	8,027
Total	11,260	10,569	11,247

[1] Revised figures, including late reports.

Prices to Producers at Condensaries for 3.5 Per Cent Milk.[1]

September and August, 1923.

Geographic section.	By manufacturers of case and bulk goods.		By manufacturers of bulk goods only.	
	September.	August.	September.	August.
	Per 100 pounds.	*Per 100 pounds.*	*Per 100 pounds.*	*Per 100 pounds.*
New England	$2.26	$2.06	.....	.....
Middle Atlantic	2.76	2.75	$2.58	$2.58
South Atlantic	2.78	2.74	2.92	2.95
East North Central	2.16	2.15	2.18	2.16
West North Central	2.11	2.00	.....	.....
Western (North)	2.10	2.05	2.87	2.35
Western (South)	2.05	2.02	.....	.....
United States	2.18	2.16	2.46	2.39

[1] These prices do not include those paid by factories which base prices in part on current wholesale butter market quotations or which for other reasons could not report prices at the time their reports were mailed.

Wholesale Prices of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.

August and July, 1923.

[To domestic trade.]

Geographic section.	Sweetened condensed, case of 14-ounce cans.		Unsweetened evaporated, case of 16-ounce cans.	
	August.	July.	August.	July.
New England	$6.30	$6.28	$4.60	$4.60
Middle Atlantic	6.31	6.30	4.63	4.63
South Atlantic	6.42	6.41	4.69	4.68
East North Central	6.33	6.34	4.49	4.50
West North Central	6.33	6.34	4.54	4.57
South Central	6.51	6.56	4.71	4.73
Western (North)	.....	6.50	4.47	4.44
Western (South)	.....	6.75	4.54	4.54
United States	6.36	6.37	4.59	4.60

Prices obtained for Ceylon tea during 1922 were the highest in the history of the industry, reports Consul M. M. Vance from Colombo, under date of August 4. They averaged 85 cents per pound, as compared with 70 cents in 1921 and 43 cents in 1920. Exports were more than 10,000,000 pounds in excess of those for 1921, having amounted to 171,807,581 pounds. The United Kingdom took 68.43 per cent of the 1922 exports and the United States 8.29 per cent.

Dairy Products and Oleomargarin Manufactured During the Quarter Ended June 30, 1923.

[Thousands of pounds, i. e., 000 omitted.]

Manufactured products.	Number of factories reporting.	April.		May.		June.	
		1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922
Creamery butter	3,132	85,857	86,623	118,345	132,351	140,256	150,034
Whey butter (made from whey cream)	190	130	151	150	211	170	234
Renovated or process butter	6	233	479	242	410	160	393
American or Cheddar cheese:							
Whole milk	1,561	20,788	21,740	28,477	31,349	35,645	36,254
Part skim	23	127	150	234	191	337	284
Full skim	16	132	166	157	233	253	295
Swiss cheese, including block	227	840	990	2,437	3,046	2,821	3,543
Brick and Munster cheese	322	2,883	3,315	3,173	3,916	3,339	3,402
Limburger cheese	59	345	652	496	933	575	1,054
Cream and Neufchatel cheese	19	892	722	976	778	816	791
All Italian varieties of cheese	23	141	283	190	311	194	274
All other varieties of cheese	37	402	454	393	549	334	451
Total cheese (not including cottage, pot, and bakers')	.....	26,550	28,472	36,533	41,306	44,314	46,348
Cottage, pot and bakers' cheese	301	2,901	3,222	3,217	3,297	2,732	2,662
Sweetened condensed milk:							
Case goods—							
Unskimmed	49	23,578	26,240	23,263	34,355	19,544	31,714
Skimmed	10	246	378	411	351	324	497
Bulk goods—							
Unskimmed	47	3,859	2,744	5,410	3,989	5,812	4,762
Skimmed	81	8,030	6,924	10,904	10,516	10,154	11,225
Unsweetened evaporated milk:							
Case goods—							
Unskimmed	130	114,167	81,410	133,658	107,105	155,815	111,637
Skimmed	2	135	528	161	416	185	258
Bulk goods—							
Unskimmed	68	7,951	5,310	11,603	9,412	15,843	10,548
Skimmed	101	5,322	5,532	7,568	7,090	10,568	8,240
Total condensed and evaporated milk	.....	163,288	129,066	192,978	173,234	218,245	178,881
Evaporated, part or full skim milk, modified with foreign fat:							
Case goods	0	.....	4,690	.....	4,378	.....	2,071
Bulk goods	2	89	42	103	180	173	186
Sterilized milk (canned same as condensed)	1	9	2	12	2	25	6
Condensed or evaporated buttermilk	33	3,391	4,004	4,751	6,006	5,434	6,566
Dried or powdered buttermilk	20	765	596	1,165	925	1,366	1,354
Powdered whole milk	15	610	277	686	333	1,150	298
Powdered skim milk	55	5,002	4,122	6,265	5,268	6,243	5,165
Powdered cream	4	57	2	97	2	87	6
Dried casein (skim milk)	109	1,456	492	1,649	816	1,793	937
Dried casein (buttermilk)	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Malted milk	6	1,655	1,228	1,621	1,401	1,557	1,394
Milk sugar (crude)	10	316	186	330	232	302	221
Ice cream of all kinds (gallons)	2,313	11,430	10,814	18,131	18,654	26,738	23,964
Oleomargarin (uncolored):							
Animal and vegetable oil	51	10,009	7,649	9,860	8,210	7,946	7,409
Exclusively vegetable oil	59	7,886	6,054	6,576	5,102	5,483	4,471
Exclusively animal oil	4	28	.....	15	19	46	34
Oleomargarin (colored):							
Animal and vegetable oil	31	610	400	627	389	451	315
Exclusively vegetable oil	27	245	100	220	104	183	84
Exclusively animal oil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	18,778	14,203	17,298	13,824	14,109	12,313

New Zealand Passes Dairy Export Control Bill.

The dairy produce export control bill, sponsored by New Zealand Dairy Association, was passed by the New Zealand House of Representatives on August 24, according to reports received by this bureau from its representative in London, England. The law provides for a dairy export control board similar in every respect to the New Zealand meat producers' board, which has been in successful operation for two years. The law will become effective as soon as it has been formally approved by a referendum among New Zealand dairy producers. The board will have full authority, reports Consul Preston from Auckland, New Zealand, under date of August 6, to make such arrangements as it thinks proper for the discharge of its functions in handling, pooling, storing, distributing, and disposing of New Zealand dairy produce. All dairy products intended for export will be sold and disposed of under its direction and at such times and in such manner as it deems advisable.

A body called the central council, consisting of 30 representatives, will be elected annually by the dairy companies on the basis of provincial export output. This council will appoint the personnel of the dairy producers' board, which is to consist of nine members. The grading of produce will be done, as at present, by the dairy division of the New Zealand department of agriculture. An agency will be established in London to keep the board informed on supply and demand and current prices. New Zealand now supplies Great Britain with more dairy produce than any other country in the world.

Milk Powder Report for September.

Manufacturers' Stocks of Powdered Milk.

	Whole milk powder.		Skim milk powder.	
	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.
Total stocks: [1]	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Sept. 1, 1922	155,352	1,228,676	173,867	4,464,995
Sept. 1, 1923	262,497	2,276,451	86,531	4,320,392
Unsold stocks: [2]				
Sept. 1, 1922	155,352	602,364	47,225	1,313,495
Sept. 1, 1923	262,497	1,361,451	59,675	1,476,710

[1] Total stocks include all stocks held by manufacturers reporting.
[2] Unsold stocks include that portion of total stocks not covered by current sales or future delivery contracts.

Wholesale Prices of Skim Milk Powder During August, 1923.

[Cents per pound.]

Geographic section.	Case goods.[1]		Barreled goods.	
	Range.[2]	Bulk of sales fresh goods.[3]	Range.[2]	Bulk of sales fresh goods.[3]
New England	.....	44	11 -16	12- 16
Middle Atlantic	.....	44	10.4-16	10.4-16
South Atlantic	.....	44	11 -16	11 -16
East North Central	.....	44	11½-16	11½-16
West North Central	.....	44	10¾-17	12 -16
South Central	.....	44	12 -17	13½-17
Northwestern	.....	48	11 -17	11 -17
Southwestern	.....	48	11 -17	11 -17

[1] Prices reported per pound for case goods apply to milk powder packed in 1-pound cans.
[2] Includes the highest and lowest prices reported.
[3] Includes the highest and lowest "Bulk of sales" prices reported by different firms.

Prices of other powdered milk products ranged as follows: Whole-milk powder, 35 cts.–68 cts. per 1-pound can for case goods and 25 cts.–34 cts. per pound for goods packed in barrels; dried buttermilk, 11 cts.–13 cts. per pound for case goods and 3 cts.–12 cts. per pound for goods packed in barrels.

Skim-milk powder for export trade was reported sold at 15 cts. per pound, F. A. S. Atlantic seaboard, and 11 cts. per pound F. A. S. Pacific seaboard; whole-milk powder, 30 cts. per pound F. A. S. Pacific seaboard.

Exports of Powdered Milk from the United States, August, 1923.

Destination.	Pounds.	Destination.	Pounds.
Europe:		South America:	
France	11,374	Brazil	127
Germany	9,983	Colombia	1,380
Italy	4,216	Peru	6,160
United Kingdom	11,193	Venezuela	596
North America:		Asia:	
Bermuda	250	China	6,904
Canada	5,769	Hongkong	692
British Honduras	580	Japan	18,053
Honduras	791	Philippine Islands	1,490
Panama	1,850	Other countries	2,153
Mexico	4,513	Total exports:	
Cuba	11,065	August, 1923	99,139
		August, 1922	289,737
		Jan.–Aug. (inc.), 1923	1,673,234
		Jan.–Aug. (inc.), 1922	5,283,627

Fruits and Vegetables

Better Market for Sweet Potatoes.

Carlot movement of 16 leading fruits and vegetables continued to show a net gain during the last week of September, mounting to the highest point of the season—27,013 cars. Sharp decreases in shipments of grapes, plums, prunes, and peaches were more than offset by the heavy gains in apples, potatoes, cabbage, and Florida grapefruit.

Markets for most of the important lines were weak, with further price declines for some products. Cabbage closed considerably lower. Sweet potatoes declined in eastern cities, but onions sold slightly higher. Apples showed little strength, and potatoes slumped at leading shipping points.

Sweet potatoes.—The outlook for sweet-potato growers and shippers is somewhat brighter than last season, when the heavy supplies of both sweet and white potatoes caused low prices. Indications are for a total crop of 93,500,000 bushels, or 15% below last year's production and 5% less than the 1921 crop. Largest proportional decrease is in the northeastern section, where the output has been cut one-fourth to 9,500,000 bushels. Compared with last year, very important decreases are noted in Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia. Since one-half to two-thirds of all the sweet potatoes shipped to consuming centers come from those States, this cut will enter largely into the market situation. The crop in that region, however, is still about 2,000,000 bushels above the 1921 production. The 10 southern States expect 14% fewer sweet potatoes than last year and about 9% less than two seasons ago, their estimated crop being slightly above 76,000,000 bushels. In the central district, Illinois, Kentucky, and Missouri show some increase over the 1922 crop.

VIRGINIA FIRST IN SHIPMENTS.

Georgia resumed first placed this season as to volume of estimated production and Alabama dropped to second place, followed closely by the Carolinas and Mississippi. Because most of the southern sweets are consumed locally, the States leading in carlot shipments are Virginia, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Tennessee. Total shipments last season broke all records, reaching 21,575 cars.

Movement was somewhat delayed this season, and to the end of September was nearly 1,200 cars behind last fall's output. Eastern Shore of Virginia has shipped practically as many carloads as to this time last year, but other States are lagging. The volume from the Eastern Shore alone has been 70% of the total movement. During the past week Virginia furnished 425 carloads, New Jersey about 90, Maryland 50, and California 45 cars.

Shipments increased gradually during September, but, as the liberal supplies in most markets caused price declines, shipments last week were reduced 20% to 682 carloads, of which New York City received 94 cars and Chicago 76. During the same week a year ago, shipments filled 1,064 cars.

Barreled stock from Virginia and North Carolina was jobbing in New York early in September at $2–$4, but declined by the end of the month to a range of $1.25–$3.25. During a similar period on the Pittsburgh market, prices changed from $3.75–$5 per barrel to a level of $3, but Chicago dropped from a range of $5–$7.75 to closing prices of $3.40–$4. New Jersey sweet potatoes, in bushel baskets, maintained better strength, ranging finally $1.25–$2.15 for No. 1 stock, while southern Nancy Halls brought $1.25–$1.50 in Chicago. General price levels have been considerably above those of last September, but not up to the ranges of 1921.

Apple markets do not yet show much activity, partly because of continued warm weather. Movement from producing sections, however, increases rapidly and last week gained 50%. Exports are becoming heavy. Largest shipments of barrel and bushel stock were from the Virginias, New York, Illinois, Missouri, and Michigan, while Washington forwarded more than half the boxed apples. Desirable grades of barreled stock sold generally at $3.50–$4.50, a few of the best varieties ranging up to $5.50 and $6. Most bushel baskets brought $1–$1.50, and northwestern Extra Fancy Jonathans closed weak in New York City at $2.50–$3 per box, ranging $3–$3.25 on the Chicago market.

Potatoes.—Further declines of 10¢–25¢ per 100 lbs. occurred for potatoes in consuming centers and at shipping points. The market is decidedly slow and weak. Arrivals in Chicago during the seven-day period reached high mark of 880 cars. Closing quotations on partly graded Red River Ohios were 85¢–$1; Northern round whites ranged 95¢–$1.15, and one car of Peoples Russets from Idaho brought $1.50 per 100 lbs.

Grape shipments were less by almost 800 cars than the preceding week's total and California supplied 4,000 of the 5,629 cars shipped. Michigan and New York each forwarded about four times as many cars as the week before. New York Concords declined in eastern cities to 70¢–80¢ per 12-quart basket, with 2-quart baskets quoted at 17¢–20¢ in producing sections of the State. Michigan Concords also weakened slightly, 4-quart baskets bringing mostly 28¢–36¢ in city markets and 23¢–24¢ at shipping points.

New York yellow *onions* maintained the preceding week's range of $3.25–$3.75 per 100-lb. sack in most markets, with a few shipping point sales at $3.25. Massachusetts yellow varieties sold in Boston at the same range as New York stock, $3.75–$4, and continued in moderate demand at shipping points at $3–$3.25. Middle-western stock weakened in city markets to $3–$3.25, and at Indiana shipping points declined 20¢–25¢, bringing $2.90–$3 at the end of the week. Movement for the season to date is almost 4,000 cars behind last year's total at this time. Most of the carlot supply is coming from Indiana, California, New York, and Ohio, with shipments from all States averaging about 175 cars daily.

A sharp decrease of over 400 cars featured the week's output of *peaches*. Now York supplied 967, or 75% of the 1,275 cars shipped, but movement from that State is falling off. Eastern Elbertas declined to a range of $1.75–$2.25 per bushel basket in most markets at the close of the week, and at New York shipping points brought $1.60–$1.65 for jumble pack. Elbertas from western States closed mostly at $1.75–$2 in mid-western markets.

New York Bartlett *pears* ranged generally $2.75–$3.25 per bushel basket in city markets. At shipping points there were too few sales to establish a price, but shippers were offering $3–$3.50. Washington and Oregon Bartletts brought mostly $3.25–$4 in mid-western cities. At Colorado shipping points Kieffers sold at $1.50 per box. Pear shipments for the week decreased 200 cars, reducing the daily average to about 165 cars. Washington continues to lead in shipments, but Oregon has yielded second place to Colorado.

New York *cauliflower* brought $2–$3 per crate in eastern cities, but only $1.50–$2 in St. Louis. Colorado and Michigan stock was in moderate demand at $2–$2.75 in the Middle West. Almost a hundred more cars of *celery* moved to market than were shipped during the preceding week. New York and Michigan are still leading sources of supply. New York celery brought mostly $1.75 per crate at shipping points and $2–$2.50 in the city. Michigan highball crates ranged 70¢–$1 and flats 50¢–85¢. *Lettuce* is moving at the rate of 65 cars daily, with over three-fourths of the week's total originating in Colorado and New York. New York Big Boston tended upward in the East at $1.75–$2.25 per crate, and western Iceberg type advanced in practically all markets to a range of $3.50–$4, reaching top of $5 in New York. At Colorado shipping points Iceberg lettuce advanced 10¢–25¢, bringing $3–$3.25 at the end of the week.

Prices of Fruits and Vegetables f. o. b. Shipping Points.

October 1, 1923, with Comparisons.

Products.	Shipping point.	Unit of sale.	Oct. 1, 1923.	Sept. 24, 1923.	Oct. 2, 1922.
Potatoes:					
Early Ohios..	Minneapolis points.	100 lbs. sacked.	[1]$0.75–0.80	[1] $0.90	[2]$0.75–0.80
Irish Cobblers.	Presque Isle, Me.	.....do.....	1.10–1.15	1.25	.60– .65
Round Whites	Rochester, N. Y.	.....do.....	1.35–1.50	1.75	1.00–1.10
Peoples' Russets.	Grand Jct., Colo.	.....do.....	.90– .95	.10–1.20	.....
Round Whites	Waupaca, Wis...	.....do.....	.90–1.00	1.10–1.25	.70– .75
Russet Rurals	Benton Harbor, Mich.	.....do.....	.90–1.15	1.20–1.25	.....
Peaches: Elbertas.	Rochester, N. Y.	Bushel baskets.	1.60–1.65	[3]1.75–1.85	.....
Onions: Yellow varieties.	.....do.....	100 lbs. sacked.	3.15–3.25	3.25–3.50	.....
Apples:					
Jonathans....	Spokane, Wash..	Boxes.....	1.40	1.40–1.75	2.10–2.25
Do.....	Grand Jct., Colo.	.....do.....	1.35–1.50	1.40–1.50	.....
Fall varieties.	Benton Harbor, Mich.	Bushel baskets.	1.00–1.05	1.15	.90
Do.....	Rochester, N. Y.	.....do.....	.....	1.00–1.25	.95–1.00
Jonathans....	Martinsburg, W. Va.	Barrels.....	4.25	4.50–4.75	.....
Grapes: Concords.	Benton Harbor, Mich.	4-qt. baskets	.23– .24	.25– .26	.23– .24
Cabbage: Domestic.	Rochester, N. Y.	Bulk per ton	18.00	22.00–23.00	6.00–7.00

[1] Screened. [2] Partly graded. [3] Ring-faced.

Arrivals and Prices of Fruits and Vegetables.

Arrivals Include All Varieties of Each Product for the Week September 25-October 1, 1923, with Comparisons; Prices are for October 1, 1923, with Comparisons, and are for the Variety or Varieties Specified.

POTATOES. (Prices quoted on Round Whites, sacked and bulk, per 100 pounds.)

Markets.	Total car-lot arrivals.					Jobbing range.		
	Sept. 25-Oct. 1, 1923.	Sept. 18-24, 1923.	Sept. 26-Oct. 2, 1922.	Jan. 1-Oct. 1, 1923.	Jan. 1-Oct. 2, 1922.	Oct. 1, 1923.	Sept. 24, 1923.	Oct. 2, 1922
New York	312	355	366	16,615	16,009	$1.65-1.95	$1.95-2.10	$1.00-1.05
Boston	207	607	175	8,641	6,976	1.60-1.65	1.70-1.75	1.10-1.15
Philadelphia	164	190	142	6,286	5,934	1.85-2.00	1.90	1.25-1.35
Baltimore	55	35	57	1,672	[1] 1,478	2.00-2.15	2.00-2.15	1.25-1.40
Pittsburgh	333	123	210	6,167	6,844	1.75-2.00	2.25-2.35	1.45-1.50
Cincinnati	63	45	93	2,221	2,519	1.65	.....	1.35-1.45
Chicago	880	699	657	16,915	13,595	[2] 1.05-1.15	[2] 1.15-1.35	[2] .75- .90
St. Louis	101	130	272	3,283	4,284	[3] 1.10-1.25	.....	1.10
Kansas City	277	236	372	8,321	6,404	[2 3] .90	[2 3] 1.25	[2 3] 1.10

PEACHES. (Prices quoted on Eastern and Michigan Elbertas, bushel baskets.)

New York	174	117	272	5,295	5,612	$2.00-2.75	$2.25-2.75	$1.00-1.25
Boston	26	27	89	1,149	1,220	2.00-2.25	2.00-2.50	1.25-1.50
Philadelphia	63	30	110	885	1,056	1.50-1.75	2.00-2.75	1.25-1.50
Baltimore	29	26	62	511	[1] 548	2.00-2.15	2.00-2.25	1.00-1.50
Pittsburgh	84	53	59	1,168	1,406	1.75-2.00	2.25-2.50	1.50-1.75
Cincinnati	53	65	23	646	603	1.50-2.00	2.00-2.25	1.50-1.75
Chicago	91	186	185	2,593	2,775	1.75-2.00	2.00-2.25	1.00-1.25
St. Louis	7	52	38	1,029	1,017	[4] 1.75-2.00	[4] 1.65-1.75	[4] 1.35-1.50
Kansas City	41	116	67	700	587	[4] 1.75	[4] 1.75-2.00	[4] 1.00

ONIONS. (Prices quoted on Eastern and Midwestern Yellow Varieties, sacked per 100 pounds.)

New York	207	233	138	1,084	826	$3.75	$3.35-3.75	$1.40-1.50
Boston	33	57	73	243	353	3.75-4.00	3.75-4.00	1.50-1.65
Philadelphia	27	77	101	296	361	3.40-3.65	3.25-3.40	1.50-1.65
Baltimore	12	23	15	80	[1] 48	3.25-3.40	3.50-3.65	1.60-1.75
Pittsburgh	47	47	35	235	259	2.75-3.00	3.25-3.50	1.75-1.85
Cincinnati	15	22	....	62	.....	3.00-3.25	3.00-3.25	1.50-1.60
Chicago	65	59	52	408	311	3.00-3.25	3.00-3.25	1.35-1.50
St. Louis	35	38	27	135	43	[5] 3.25-3.35	[5] 3.40	[5] 1.35
Kansas City	14	14	....	56	.....	[5] 3.25	[5] 3.25	[5] 1.00-1.25

APPLES. (Prices quoted on New York and Michigan Wealthys, bushel baskets.)

New York	681	540	426	3,059	2,827	[6] $4.50-5.50	[6] 4.50-5.00	[6] $4.00-4.50
Boston	30	26	109	352	439	.90-1.00	.....	1.00-1.25
Philadelphia	132	100	77	306	305	1.00	1.10-1.35	.80-1.00
Baltimore	30	31	22	118	[1] 83	.75-1.00	1.25-1.50	.75-1.25
Pittsburgh	127	75	172	952	1,122	1.00-1.25	1.25-1.40	1.00-1.15
Cincinnati	34	59	27	199	134	1.50-1.75	1.00-1.35	1.00-1.25
Chicago	471	258	432	2,558	2,521	[7] 5.50-6.00	[7] 6.00-6.50	[7] 3.50-5.00
St. Louis	207	116	22	401	60	[7] 4.50-4.75	.....	[7] 3.50-4.25
Kansas City	97	49	45	231	149	[7] 5.00-5.25	.....	[7] 4.50-5.00

CABBAGE. (Prices quoted on New York Domestic Round Type, bulk per ton.)

New York	52	41	8	2,626	1,696	$27.00-30.00	$30.00-35.00	.....
Boston	1	....	3	842	698	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia	32	27	34	1,243	1,240	20.00-23.00	28.00-32.00	$13.00-14.00
Baltimore	30	36	47	[1] 766	[1] 405	25.00	30.00-35.00	15.00-20.00
Pittsburgh	24	7	18	991	890	33.00-35.00	35.00	[6] 1.50-1.75
Cincinnati	18	20	24	432	500	[8] 28.00-33.00	[8] 35.00	18.00-20.00
Chicago	27	17	43	1,765	1,604	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	51	58	78	781	1,248	[8] 33.00	[8] 30.00-32.00	[8] 20.00-25.00
Kansas City	20	18	44	436	383	[9] 1.25-1.50	[9] 1.25-1.50	[9] 1.00

SWEET POTATOES. (Prices quoted on Eastern Shore, Va., Yellow Varieties, barrels.)

New York	94	57	136	5,896	6,541	$1.25-1.75	$2.50-2.75	$1.60-1.75
Boston	42	30	41	3,270	3,264	3.25	3.50	2.25
Philadelphia	9	10	2	1,865	1,991	1.75-2.00	2.75-3.00	.....
Baltimore	5	1	3	[1] 283	[1] 354	2.50	2.75-3.25	1.50-1.75
Pittsburgh	25	26	56	2,111	2,242	3.00-3.15	3.25	1.90-2.00
Cincinnati	12	6	19	1,052	1,093	3.50-3.75	3.50-3.75	2.15-2.25
Chicago	76	53	48	6,230	5,233	3.40-3.65	3.75-4.00	2.25-2.50
St. Louis	....	....	4	1,574	1,562	.....	.....	[10] .90
Kansas City	....	....	2	3,259	2,587	.....	.....	[11] .75

[1] Incomplete.
[2] Carlot sales.
[3] Minnesota Red River Ohios.
[4] Colorado, Utah, and Idaho Elbertas.
[5] Red varieties.
[6] Barrels.
[7] Missouri and Illinois Jonathans, barrels.
[8] Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota stock.
[9] Bulk per 100 pounds.
[10] Tennessee Nancy Halls.
[11] Louisiana and Kansas Nancy Halls.

Carload Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables.

Week September 23-29, and Season to September 29, with Comparisons.

Product.	Sept. 23-29, 1923.	Sept. 16-22, 1923.	Sept. 24-30, 1922.	Total this season to Sept. 29.	Total last season to Sept. 30.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Box areas	2,062	1,270	1,888	7,472	4,839	46,251
Barrel areas	3,929	2,681	4,016	13,690	18,427	65,931
Cabbage	1,039	759	1,274	17,702	22,298	49,950
Cantaloupes	493	647	446	23,949	29,311	29,917
Celery	213	124	217	7,492	6,211	14,782
Grapes	5,629	6,393	7,348	26,984	27,469	59,863
Grapefruit (Florida)	223	79	(1)	307	(1)	16,604
Lettuce	400	306	235	24,978	20,338	22,281
Onions	1,073	1,008	1,403	11,344	15,168	29,783
Peaches	1,275	1,695	1,105	31,624	37,076	38,291
Pears	1,005	1,229	1,536	13,170	14,473	20,355
Plums and prunes	388	996	(1)	6,197	(1)	5,021
Potatoes:						
Sweet	682	842	1,064	4,775	5,944	21,574
White	7,018	6,426	8,356	75,184	90,361	253,239
Tomatoes	970	1,088	698	20,719	24,855	25,624
Vegetables, mixed	510	485	478	18,298	15,217	19,676
Watermelons	194	178	113	31,383	46,986	47,066
Total	27,013	26,206	30,182	335,268	378,973	758,208

[1] Unavailable.

Auction Sales Improve Watermelon Marketing.

Auction sales played an important part in the watermelon season on the New York market. Last year was the first season that watermelons were offered at auction, and sales by this method totaled 111 cars, or 3 per cent of the number unloaded. This year, when receipts were only 2,260 cars, the auctions sold 911, or 41 per cent of the total supply. Their part was even more impertant than this figure suggests, for the auctions sold melons only during the height of the season, July and August, and handled 54 per cent of the cars unloaded in that period.

Railroads do not deliver on the docks commodities loaded in bulk, such as watermelons, main-crop cabbage, and bulk potatoes. Before last year most watermelons for New York were delivered in the Jersey City yards, but receivers are now required to accept delivery in the new and larger yards at Kearney, N. J., 8 miles west. The trade gathers at this point during the forenoon and buyers haul the stock to their places of business. At times of light receipts or slow demand, receivers dispose of many of their melons in less than car lots, selling to peddlers by the wagon-load and hauling some stock to New York to be jobbed out from their stores. Less-than-car-lot shipments to out-of-town trade are packed in barrels.

During the height of the season practically all sales are made in car lots. Usually buyers do not see the invoice or know the exact weight of a carload, but form their ideas of value merely from a personal inspection and estimate of the size and number of melons.

Thus far the auctions have not attempted to sell in less than car lots, although they contemplate making some sales in the future on a wagon-load basis, just as bananas are sold from ships. Attendance of car-lot buyers at the watermelon auction this year was good, the number ranging from 15 to 25. Auctions charge 2½ per cent for selling melons. This is paid by the receiver, who may have bought the shipments or may be handling them for the shipper's account on the usual commission basis of 10 per cent.

The chief improvement which auction selling has effected is a marked reduction in the asking and obtaining of allowances by buyers. Dealers pruchasing at auction are supposed to have examined the cars on which they bid. The auction companies make no allowances, and receivers, selling through this disinterested medium, are thus relieved of the necessity of making allowances—a practice which has become a nuisance in private selling, particularly in the watermelon trade. While speaking favorably of this change brought about by auctions, several of the established watermelon receivers deplore the fact that auction selling apparently has so simplified the function of receiving, that the number of factors acting in that capacity has nearly doubled. This is at the expense of the more experienced men in the deal and to the disadvantage of shippers, who believe that inexperienced receivers do not know when a car is bringing as high a price as the market justifies. Shippers also feel that some receivers have not judgment enough to withdraw a car from the auction if the highest bid is too low, and thus allow their cars and the general market to go lower than necessary.

Colorado Cantaloupes Still Rolling.

Previous estimates of this season's cantaloupe shipments from Colorado have been surpassed and movement during the last week of September still maintained good volume. Total shipments reported to September 29 inclusive were 2,073 cars, with about 100 additional cars expected from the Ordway and Rocky Ford districts, if weather conditions permit. This may make the season's output nearly half that of last year, when 4,420 cars of cantaloupes came from Colorado.

Because of heavy rains and severe hailstorms in the southeastern part of the State periodically since spring, many of the fields had to be replanted several times. Much of the cantaloupe acreage was destroyed. These conditions, together with a material reduction in the original plantings compared with last season, resulted in a late shipping season and relatively light shipments. Some fields were picked for the first time about September 20, and there will be cantaloupes available in Colorado until frost kills the vines.

The shipping season did not start this year until August 21, about 10 days later than usual. Two distinct peaks developed in the carlot movement, the first on September 11 when 82 cars rolled from the Arkansas River Valley of Colorado, and the second about September 21, when 90 carloads were shipped. The peak last season was reached on August 31, with that day's shipments running 205 cars. The heaviest day in 1921 was September 7, with 151 carloads forwarded, and in 1920 a total of 113 cars made September 9 the peak day.

In consequence of storm damage and excessive rainfall, local estimates now place the Colorado cantaloupe acreage slightly below the 6,000 mark. Reports from the Rocky Ford field station of the Federal market news service indicate that probably 75 per cent of this remaining acreage is affected by rust, but with no great loss in yield, so far as cantaloupes are concerned. The Honey Dews have sustained the greater loss from this cause.

Up to September 20, a record had been obtained of the primary destinations of 1,427 cars of cantaloupes from Colorado. About 87 per cent of the total output was destined to 10 large markets, these cities receiving 1,242 cars. In their order of volume of Colorado receipts, the principal consuming centers are New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cleveland, Columbus, and Kansas City. New York and Chicago stand far ahead of the rest of the list, with 44 per cent of the total shipments to their credit. However, those two markets are also diverting centers, so that not all of the cantaloupes originally destined to Chicago and New York are consumed there. The other 185 cars, of which a record was obtained, had been distributed to 56 points, principally east of the Mississippi River.

Good Season for California Pears.

The present season has been very satisfactory to growers and shippers of California pears. Not only have shipments been more than last season's, but market prices have advanced about $1 per box since the opening of the shipping period.

Official estimates, released in the spring, showed the acreage of bearing pear trees in California as 43,548 acres and the nonbearing trees as 23,073 acres. An additional 7,093 acres were planted in 1922, which are not included in the above figures. The September forecast of production for California was 112,000 tons, or 13,000 tons less than the 1922 crop.

Shipments to September 29, including canners' stock, were a little over 6,100 cars, compared with 5,930 cars to the same time last season and a total of 6,460 cars during all of the 1922 shipping period. Favorable returns from eastern shipments during the past six weeks attracted many carloads out of the State which otherwise would have been canned. It is also reported that a much smaller portion of the California pear crop has been dried this year than last.

CANNERS' PRICES REDUCED.

Up to the middle of July growers were asking $50 per ton for No. 1 canning pears. Prices were then reduced to $35, as practically no buying had taken place at the higher figure. Even with this reduction buyers were reported holding back, because of the poor demand from eastern jobbers. Not until canners were assured that the amount of fresh shipments East would reduce the quantity available for canning did some of them accept offerings on the $35 basis.

In mid-July, f. o. b. usual terms sales of River Bartletts were made at $1.60-$1.75 per box. The price advanced in August to $1.75-$2, and this stock closed the season near the top figure. Mountain pears sold generally between $2 and $2.25, a few sales being made at $2.35.

With the increased competition of supplies from other sections, California Bartletts continued to bring a premium on nearly all markets, chiefly because of the better appearance and superior keeping qualities of the western fruit. Weekly weighted average prices for California stock on leading auctions for the period July 15 to September 15 are given in the following table:

Week ending—	Average weighted auction prices, per box.
July 20	$2.60
July 27	2.50
August 3	2.50
August 10	2.71
August 17	3.37
August 24	3.29
August 31	3.48
September 7	3.67
September 14	3.75

Lettuce Situation in Idaho and Oregon.

The estimated plantings of 3,150 acres of late lettuce in Idaho now seem to have been reduced to approximately 1,200 acres of good lettuce. Reliable local reports indicate that perhaps 75 per cent of this shrinkage was due to damage by grasshoppers. Hot weather in August also was not beneficial to the crop. The remaining acreage is said to be in excellent condition, and moderately heavy shipments of fine stock are expected from Idaho during October and November. With the exception of the Seattle district in Washington, the Boise Valley of Idaho is probably one of the best lettuce sections of the Northwest.

Extensive experiements were made this season in the production of lettuce for shipment during August and September, but with very little success. This was especially true in the Wallowa Valley of northeast Oregon, where about 500 acres were planted and practically none harvested. It was hoped that, by planting lettuce on the eastern slope of the steep mountain ranges, the early evening shade would make it possible to grow this crop in the heat of the summer. It was found, however, that unusually heavy dews were caused by the cold breezes coming down the mountain slopes at night. This, followed by the heat of the sun in the morning, resulted in slime on the lettuce, ruining much of the acreage. Tip burn also was more prevalent on the slopes than in fields on the floor of the valley, and extreme heat caused many fields to go to seed.

Local reports state that similar conditions to those in the Wallowa Valley were observed in lettuce sections near Haines and Baker, Oreg., as well as in fields at Fairfield and Arco, Idaho, and in the Long Valley of Idaho. From the 200 acres of lettuce planted in Long Valley, the 100 acres near Fairfield, 125 acres around Richfield, Idaho, and about 60 acres near Arco, for harvesting during August and early September, practically no stock of good quality was obtained.

With the reduction of the fall crop in Idaho and Oregon, growers and shippers expect a satisfactory market for the remaining lettuce supplies. Competition from Colorado and the Watsonville and Salinas districts of California will be negligible after October 15. Recent cooler weather also has been favorable to the late fields in Idaho and Oregon.

Car-lot shipments of lettuce from those States during the past two years and thus far this season have ranged as follows:

Shipments of Lettuce from Idaho and Oregon.

State and year.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total to Sept. 30.	October.	November.	December.	Season total.
Idaho:	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
1921	7	.....	.....	.....	7	99	75	1	182
1922	37	1	35	9	82	558	249	.....	889
1923	252	49	1	2	304	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon:									
1921	.....	.....	5	18	23	2	.....	.....	25
1922	2	.....	3	4	9	81	38	1	129
1923	32	7	.....	4	43	.....	.....	.....	.....

Western New York Vegetable Situation.

With the exception of onions and lettuce, and possibly celery, New York State shipments of perishables will run much lighter than last season. Practically all crops are later in maturing, having been held back by the cool weather of August and September, while unfavorable growing conditions earlier in the season are responsible for the reduced yield. In general, prices to growers average nearly twice those of a year ago. Car supply has been ample for all needs, as the railroads have taken special precautions to meet the shippers' requirements. Recent reports from the Rochester field station of the Federal market news service describe the western New York vegetable situation as follows:

Domestic Cabbage.—Local estimates place the Domestic cabbage crop at half that of last season. Kraut mills in the district had a record run last year but have done very little this season because of the lighter crop and higher prices. Small, green heads are not desirable for kraut, but are much better for shipping, and the movement to date has been almost as heavy as a year ago in spite of the decreased acreage. To the end of September, total cabbage shipments from New York State were 725 cars, compared with 950 cars at the same time in 1922. Much of the stock has gone to kraut mills, although eastern and southern cities have taken some cars regularly. Westward markets have been well supplied with Wisconsin and home-grown offerings and have used very little New York cabbage. In the southern cities, southwest Virginia and Wisconsin have been strong competitors. New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore are the most important markets for early cabbage from western New York.

Cabbage is a crop having great price fluctuations from season to season and from week to week during the year. Prices at the beginning of this season were around $35 per ton f. o. b., but gradually declined under a rather light demand to $18–$20, compared with a general range of $6–$8 a year ago. Considerable stock has been consigned, but a certain percentage is always marketed this way regardless of market conditions. Since the middle of September, kraut mills have been offering $18–$20 per ton, and shippers $15–$22, with lively competition between the two factors. Kraut mills ordinarily can buy at lower prices because handling methods, size, and similar matters are of less importance when the cabbage is used quickly.

GOOD ONION SEASON EXPECTED.

A big onion year is in prospect for western New York, with stock of fine quality and yield heavier than last year. Acreage for the State is estimated at 7,870 acres, compared with 8,290 last season, but a survey just completed for the western and central parts of the State shows 2,034 acres of onions on the muck lands, against 1,701 acres last year. Buyers report that New York has better onions this season than competing States.

Buying from the growers began early and has been actively sustained. Early purchases were made as low as $1.25 per bushel, but the price soon advanced to a range of $1.50–$1.70, the higher figure representing about 3¢ per pound. Some recent sales by growers have been made at $3 per 100 pounds, with sacks furnished by the shipper. A few growers, who have fancy stock, refused $1.75 per bushel and are holding for $2. F. o. b. sales have been reported at $3.10–$3.30 per 100 pounds for medium-sized onions and at $3.35–$3.50 for large No. 1 stock. To September 29, total New York onion shipments were twice as heavy as last season's—1,363 cars compared with 600.

Lettuce.—The growing of lettuce has increased greatly during the past few years in western New York. Principal lettuce sections are in Wayne County around Williamson; Oswego County around Fulton; the Elba section of Genesee and Orleans Counties; and the Canastota-Chittenango district in Madison County. Practically all lettuce is grown on muck lands, and a recent survey made by the Farm Bureaus indicates that 3,951 acres were planted on such land, compared with 1,910 acres last season. Big Boston is the only type grown and most stock is packed in crates holding two dozen heads, although a few cars of lettuce in bushel baskets are shipped. Very little lettuce is sold f. o. b., the consignment method being preferred. New York is the most important market and takes almost half of the shipments, but Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Boston, Chicago, and Washington are important in the order named. Relatively little of this product goes to small towns, because of their inability to use full carloads.

Quality has been poor to fair and the yield not so heavy as last season, judging by the car-lot shipments, which are only 20 per cent heavier while the acreage was doubled. Returns during the early part of the season were disappointing, but since the middle of September, market prices have been at higher levels.

Celery.—The muck-crop survey by the Farm Bureaus of western and central New York shows a gain in celery plantings from 1,934 acres in 1922 to 2,381 acres in 1923. Shipments have been only half as numerous as last season's early movement, and filled about 250 cars to the end of September. Heavier output was expected with the beginning of October, when some late stock was scheduled to move.

Sales of early celery have ranged from $1.65 to $2.25 per two-thirds crate, most sales bringing $1.70–$1.85. Some of the higher-priced stock has been from the shippers' own farms and has been of better than average quality. Growers were receiving $1.50–$1.75 per crate for their celery.

California Peach Season Not Very Successful.

Growers of peaches in California did not have a remunerative season, in spite of the decrease in production from last year. Eastern auction prices on Elbertas averaged scarcely over 95¢ per box. When costs of growing, picking, packing, box material, freight, icing, and selling charges are deducted from this average market price, it is evident that some growers must have netted a loss on their crop.

In the spring, official estimates placed the acreage of bearing peach trees in California at 115,618 acres, the nonbearing trees at 24,597 acres, and the 1922 plantings not included in the above figures at 18,788 acres. The September crop report credited California with the production of 384,000 tons of peaches, compared with an estimate of 420,000 tons last season.

Including canners' stock, car-lot shipments reported to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics up to September 29 were about 500 cars ahead of last year's total California output of 9,085 cars.

Unofficial figures for northern California shipments to points outside the State, including less than car lots reduced to a car-lot basis, were 2,315 carloads for the entire 1922 season. To the middle of September this year, a similar report gives the total as 3,643 cars, thus indicating that from 1,350 to 1,500 more carloads of California peaches were shipped as fresh fruit to eastern markets this season than during the same period last year.

Advices from the Sacramento field station of the Federal-State market news service show that these heavier shipments outside the State resulted chiefly from the low prices offered by canners. The large carry-over of canned goods from last season and the poor demand from eastern jobbers caused a mid-July reduction in canners' prices of best-grade clings from $45 to $30 per ton, and best freestones from $35 to $25 per ton. Other freestones, outside of the lower grades, were reduced from $30 to $20, and canners' prices for No. 2 clings also declined from a basis of $22.50 per ton to $15.

It is understood that prices to growers for dried peaches this year will be generally around 2¢ per pound lower than last season.

About the middle of July San Joaquin Valley Elbertas in boxes were selling at a range of 70¢-75¢ cash track, the "usual terms" price being mostly 75¢. By the first of August these prices had declined to 50¢-55¢ cash track and 55¢-60¢ f. o. b. usual terms. Placer County stock during this period was quoted about 10¢ higher. A slightly stronger feeling was experienced in early August, but Elbertas were cleaning up and an insufficient volume of f. o. b. sales was reported to establish price ranges. Most of the California peaches at that time were rolled to eastern auctions, and the prevailing auction prices were commonly used as a basis for f. o. b. or roller sales.

After August, clings constituted the bulk of California shipments east, Orange, Phillips, and Levy clings being the main varieties marketed.

City auction sales of Elbertas throughout the season were relatively low. Weighted averages of sales on leading auctions by weeks from July 20 to September 14 are shown in the following table, earlier averages not being available in the Sacramento office:

Week ending—	Average weighted auction prices per box.	Week ending—	Average weighted auction prices per box.
July 27	[1] $0.93–$1.75	Aug. 24	$1.03
Aug. 3	.95	Aug. 31	1.29
Aug. 10	.75	Sept. 7	1.09
Aug. 17	.81	Sept. 14	.90

[1] Range of averages.

Light Fruit Movement from New York.

Western New York fruit crops are light this season and movement has been greatly retarded. With the exception of grapes and late apples, prices have been much higher than last season's. Quality and size have been irregular. Elberta peaches are finding an active market and successful distribution. The Federal market reporter in Rochester presents the following summary of the peach and pear situation:

Peaches.—The features of this year's New York peach crop are its lateness and the failure of tonnage to come up to earlier estimates. Maturity was later than during any of the past six seasons. Delay in the movement is due almost entirely to the abnormally cool weather of August and September. Early estimates placed the crop at 3,500 to 5,000 cars, but as the season advanced it became evident that these figures would have to be reduced to 2,500–3,000 cars. Last year the trees made but little wood growth on account of the heavy crop, and the fruiting surface was small. These factors tended to reduce this season's yield, while the generally large size of the fruit made the crop appear heavier than it was.

Most of the No. 1 Elbertas were bought from growers at $1.25–$1.50 per bushel, although a few early sales were made as high as $1.75. Shippers sold their stock generally for $1.60–$1.75, jumble pack baskets constituting the bulk of shipments. Ring-faced stock brought a premium of about 10¢ per bushel.

Size has been very good on account of the light crop but quality ranged from poor to good. Some early shipments were a trifle green and immature, while later peaches seemed affected by the cold spell and ripened on one side but remained immature on the other. Packing and grading have been about the same as last season, with most of the stock selling as No. 1's, 2 inches and up, and every shipper packing No. 1's according to his own ideas.

The wide and even distribution was a factor of great importance in stabilizing the situation when large city markets were filled with peaches from States whose crops ripen ahead of New York's. From the time the movement started until about 2,000 cars were shipped, one or more carloads were billed to over 250 different markets. Shipments went as far south as Mobile, Ala., west to Flint, Mich., and northeast to Lewiston, Me. In addition, truckloads went to many small towns throughout New York State and to near-by points in Pennsylvania. At some important loading stations it is estimated that trucks took over half the crop, although at others they took only a small percentage. Total railroad shipments of New York peaches to September 29 were 2,124 cars, compared with 6,056 to the same time last season.

Pears.—Western New York has one of the lightest Bartlett pear crops on record this season. Seckels, although a light crop, are much heavier proportionally. Pear shipments from the entire State filled little more than 500 cars to the end of September, or about one-fifth of last season's movement to the corresponding date. A heavy wind during August reduced the Bartlett and Seckel crop one-third to one-half, damage to pears being greater than to any other fruit. The Kieffer crop is light, but averages heavier than Bartletts. Yield of Kieffers is very uneven, some orchards having a full crop while others are very light. Quality of all varieties is irregular. The only exception is the Duchess D'Angouleme, fourth variety in importance, which is of unusually good quality this season.

On account of the light crop, shippers became active very early and bought Bartletts and Seckels at prices ranging from 3¢ to 5¢ per pound, in many instances furnishing the baskets. Most stock was bought at 4¢–4½¢ per pound. Canners competed actively for the Bartletts and bought a considerable tonnage at 4¢–5¢. Most of the stock which did not go to the canners was packed in bushel baskets and handled in that way.

Early sales of Bartletts ranged $2.50–$2.85 f. o. b. cash track, with most sales at $2.65–$2.75. Much of this buying was speculative. Many shippers placed their Bartletts in cold storage on account of the market conditions and there are still a number of cars in storage. Markets advanced to $3–$3.25 on a "usual terms" basis, with an occasional sale higher, but did not reach the $3.50 mark which many dealers expected. Most of the Seckels were shipped as soon as they were picked, and ranged $2.75–$3.25 per bushel.

The Kieffer crop had not begun to move by October 1, but some stock was bought from growers at $1.10–$1.15 per bushel, or 2¢ per pound. This is much higher than prices in recent years, especially last season when they sold around ½¢–¾¢ per pound and were not in demand even at that price. No car-lot sales have been reported so far, as buyers are holding off and waiting until shipments begin. However, shippers were quoting $1.25 per bushel on Kieffers in late September.

Aroostook County Potatoes Moving Rapidly.

The Maine potato season is well under way, with shipments running about 200 cars a day. The total number of cars moved to September 29 was 4,200, compared with approximately 2,000 cars forwarded to the corresponding date last year. Shipments are very well distributed, and, as usual, Boston is receiving a large share. Late September arrivals were so heavy at that point that an embargo became necessary, after which shipments to other cities, particularly New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh, increased rather noticeably. On September 28 an embargo was put in effect at Pittsburgh. Owing to heavy supplies on all the middle-western markets, almost no Maine potatoes are shipped beyond Pittsburgh, but a few cars go to Southern States, particularly Georgia and Florida.

Indications at shipping points are for a good season, with improvement over the past few years. About October 1 market prices were at low ebb, and shipments were restricted. According to reports from a representative of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, located in Presque Isle, Me., the "street price" had remained at $1.50–$1.75 per barrel for a considerable period, and at points where the $1.50 price prevailed many growers refused to ship. They have stored all stock possible, hoping for a better market before winter.

Yield this year is very good, and, although it varies considerably, 60–75 barrels to the acre may be taken as a fair average. Yields as low as 50 barrels are common, while some growers claim to have as high as 150 barrels of field-run stock. Early estimates incidate from 25,000 to 30,000 cars, compared with a total of approximately 24,400 for the season 1922–23.

Varieties shipped have been Cobblers and Green Mountains, with a few Spaulding Rose, although movement of this last variety had hardly begun. Cobblers were fairly well cleaned up, and had either been shipped or were in storage. At first, stock of this variety was not graded, as it was said that they were too green to run over a grader, and the Mountains were still immature. This lowered the price in city markets, but growers were anxious to ship because of their need of money. Weather for the past few weeks had been favorable, and digging was rushed at every opportunity. It was expected that digging would be completed by October 20, at the latest. Owing to the weak condition of the markets, a large portion of the stock was going into storage, but growers' anxiety to ship had kept the average around 200 cars daily.

Colorado Produce Shipments Heavy.

According to advices from the Denver office of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Market News Service, Colorado is shipping many fruits and vegetables in carload lots.

On the Western Slope, shipments of peaches, pears, apples, and potatoes were recently filling 70 cars daily. Rocky Ford started its last important week of cantaloupe shipments on September 24, movement during the preceding week ranging 35 to 90 cars a day. A few cars of watermelons also were being shipped.

Early cabbage is about finished in the district north of Denver, and late Danish-type cabbage is commencing to move in volume. Cabbage shipments from Colorado ran 20 to 40 cars per day during the week September 16–22. Onions also are being harvested and express shipments are fairly heavy, although carlots had hardly started moving. The stock is medium size and of yellow varieties.

Lettuce shipments were holding up, in spite of the frosts in the higher altitudes, and practically all stock is of very good quality and condition. Rain earlier in the season gave shippers considerable trouble because of the loose, dirty heads, but the lettuce is now clean and firm. Shipments totaled 1,065 cars to September 29, about 250 cars more than last season, and during the last week of September were averaging 30 to 35 cars daily.

Mountain peas, carrots, celery, and cauliflower have moved heavily in mixed cars, and the last two products are now being shipped in carlots. Cauliflower is plentiful and of exceptionally fine quality. Mountain peas are about through for this season. Carlot shipments of mixed vegetables from Colorado have been heavier than in 1922, and to September 29 had filled 1,472 cars. There has been an active demand for cars of mixed products, many of them going to Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas. Towns and small cities will buy mixed cars, where solid carloads of any one product would glut the market.

Potatoes began to move in volume from the San Luis Valley on September 17, but shipments were retarded by heavy rains. Brown

Beautys were filling most of the cars, with a few Red McClures on which digging was just commencing. The Brown Beautys were slightly immature. Greeley section also is moving a few cars of potatoes daily.

PRICES AND CONDITIONS.

On September 21 the demand for cabbage was improving, after being slow for a month, and carlots f. o. b. Denver were being quoted as follows: Copenhagen, bulk per ton, crates extra, $8–$9; Danish type, $9–$10. Colorado onions were practically supplying the Denver market, and yellow varieties sold to jobbers at $2.85–$3, sacked per 100 pounds.

Cauliflower was in good demand at $2 per crate in car lots f. o. b. Denver. The lettuce market improved after several weeks of dullness, and this product sold at $1.75–$2 per crate f. o. b. various Colorado points, with some sales as high as $2.25.

Potatoes showed a weaker tendency at shipping point, as a result of the heavy shipments all over the country and because of the lack of refrigerator cars and the necessity of using box cars for Colorado potatoes. In the San Luis Valley on September 20 growers were receiving $1.10–$1.25 per 100 pounds for Brown Beautys and $1.35 for Red McClures. Brown Beautys, in carloads f. o. b. usual terms, were $1.30–$1.40, mostly $1.30. The Western Slope reported prices to growers of $1–$1.10 for People's Russets and other white varieties, with f. o. b. usual terms sales at $1.25–$1.35.

Western Slope apple shipments were just getting well under way, Jonathans, combination pack, selling for $1.10–$1.25 per bushel basket and $35–$40 bulk per ton f. o. b. shipping point.

With shipments of peaches from the Western Solpe decreasing, the season was about ended. On September 19, bushel baskets of Elbertas, U. S. Grade No. 1, were quoted at $1.40–$1.50 f. o. b.

Rocky Ford cantaloupes were a disappointment. Shipments have been less than half last year's car-lot movement and the stock has been of inferior quality and condition. Floods, hail, and cold weather made growing and maturing hazardous. On September 20 the weather had improved and haulings were the heaviest of the season, but the market was weak, no f. o. b. sales being reported and practically all shipments rolling on consignment.

Large Crop of Apples in Potomac Valley Region.

During the last week of September, fruit growers in the Cumberland and upper Shenandoah Valley apple section turned in earnest to the harvesting of their large crop. With the maturing of the York, Ben Davis, and Jonathan varieties, growers' hopes for a crop not only of record volume but also of good quality are in the main being realized. Reports from the Martinsburg, W. Va., field station of the Federal market news service indicate that the fruit this year is better than it has been in several seasons. The sizes, however, run smaller, chiefly because of the heavily loaded trees. More than 3,000,000 barrels of apples are expected from Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland, with an additional million or more throughout Pennsylvania.

The Grimes movement reached its peak about September 20. The price range was mostly $4.50–$5.50 per barrel, f. o. b. usual terms, with growers receiving $4–$5 for A grade stock of 2¼ inches mimimum diameter. During the last days of the month, the Grimes shipped were smaller in size and of only fair quality. Demand for this variety decreased as other late varieties came on the market.

Jonathans are running to small sizes, but the color is excellent. Most stock shipped is showing more than 90 per cent color. Jonathans have ranged $4.50–$5 per barrel, for first-grade stock.

Trading in the later varieties was slow until the last week of September. Many of the Ben Davis and York—recognized as "good keepers"—will be exported. Probably more than 75 per cent of the export shipments are being consigned, most of them going to the British Isles. The crop there was almost a total failure. Some shipments are going to South Africa and Latin American destinations. Returns from the consigned apples already sold on foreign markets have been highly satisfactory, net proceeds on A 2¼-inch Ben Davis and Yorks ranging generally above $5 in this section tributary to the Potomac Valley.

Growers and distributors have found the market in the South sluggish, because of much homegrown fruit. There is a stronger feeling as the local crops in southern States get out of the way.

Middle-western markets have not offered much outlet for apples from this region, because of the abundance of the early fall crops in Illinois and other near-by States. Shipments toward Chicago have been increasing slowly, and substantial sales have been recorded in the direction of New York and Boston. Much small stock has been shipped to the last two cities, and the markets there and in Philadelphia have been dull during the past week or more. Considerable quantities of the early fruit were distributed through the smaller markets in mining districts and to smaller inland cities, where demand is not great at any one time, but is steady, and where much of the relatively less attractive fruit can be sold. Shippers declare they have found that the extra effort involved in such distribution is well repaid by the returns.

Labor has been somewhat of a problem in the Martinsburg section this year, with the usual wage scale of $2.50 per day and board. Some labor has held out for a scale from 50¢ to $1 higher. As the Virginia crop gradually cleans up, West Virginia growers believe that they will soon have an adequate number of apple pickers.

Good weather has favored the growers. There has been an abundance, but not an excess, of rain, which has benefited the later varieties of apples, particularly. Dry weather in July caused some of the Yorks to range below full size. Since September 1 the nights have been cooler, delaying the ripening process somewhat and giving the grower an opportunity to work at his harvest gradually and with reduced labor supply, if necessary.

Most of the first-class stock was sold on an f. o. b. basis during September. Much of the second and third grade stock that is barreled or bulked for shipment is being consigned.

SHIPPING-POINT INSPECTION SERVICE.

It is estimated that 700 to 1,000 carloads of apples in the territory around Inwood, Charles Town, Ransom, and Keyser, W. Va., will be inspected under Federal supervision this season, such shipments to be covered by Federal-State certificates. In Augusta County, Va., and in southern Pennsylvania also, much of the fruit will carry these joint certificates as to quality and condition. Other parts of these States may later be covered by this inspection service.

Total car-lot shipments of apples reported from this territory to the end of September, compared with shipments of last season, are shown in the following table:

State.	Shipments to Sept. 29, 1923.	Shipments to Sept. 30, 1922.	Total shipments, 1922–23 season.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Western Maryland	376	207	706
Pennsylvania	386	312	2,030
Virginia	1,894	2,078	6,949
West Virginia	1,176	564	2,223
Total	3,832	3,161	11,908

Idaho Onion Crop Good.

Onions commenced to move in a small way from the Boise Valley of Idaho about the middle of September. The crop is exceptionally good in Idaho this year, and the price to growers has been ranging around $2 per 100-pound sack. The principal varieties grown are Red Globes, Spanish Valencias, and Yellow Danvers. It is reported that one grower at Eagle Island, in the Boise River, received $1,600 from 1½ acres of Red Globes, producing 800 sacks, for which he was paid $2 per sack. The September estimate of late onion production in the United States indicates a decrease of nearly 1,300,000 bushels compared with the 1922 crop, but Idaho shows an increase—189,000 bushels against 138,000 produced last year.

The heavy movement from Holland is the feature of the year's onion import trade. Arrivals during July and August were about 300,000 bushels, compared with only a few hundred bushels from Holland for the whole of last year. So far this season Egypt ranks first, Holland second, and Spain third among sources of onion imports. Total foreign onion arrivals for eight months have been nearly as large as for the whole of last year.

Celery-cabbage (Chinese cabbage) is being grown in the vicinity of Hudsonville, Ottawa County, Mich., approximately 15 to 20 acres having been planted. A report states that a carload will be placed in cold storage this season as an experiment, to be removed during the Christmas holidays. Reports also indicate that it is easily grown. Reported yields of this crop run from 600 to 700 boxes of 8 to 12 heads per acre. The average net price to growers on September 8 was about 75 cents per box.

Grain

Cash Wheat Premiums Maintained.

Of the three big markets, Chicago, Minneapolis, and Winnipeg, the former was the strongest during the week ending Monday, October 1. Yet Minneapolis has for several months ranged at such a big premium over the others that a little weakness is not particularly significant. Minneapolis December wheat has, since August 13, held within 1¢ to 2¢ of Liverpool and 18¢ to 20¢ over Winnipeg. At the close of the week Chicago December wheat was up 2¼¢. Minneapolis was unchanged, and Winnipeg had advanced ½¢. December corn in Chicago showed a net gain of 4¼¢.

The expiration of the September wheat future on Saturday, September 29, was a weak feature, and it dragged cash wheat down with it. On October 1, however, the Chicago market recovered, as a result of heavy buying of futures by commission houses with eastern connections.

The trend of wheat prices during the week was unevenly upward, and trading in the futures market increased largely toward the close. A feeling prevails among many members of the grain trade that the price level has been too low, and this sentiment seemed to take the form of buying on the breaks.

The remarkable strength displayed in corn was a help to wheat. The real weight on the market, sentimentally, at least, was the Canadian crop movement, which is now at its height. This great crop movement in western Canada, in an effort to get as much grain as possible to the lake ports before the close of navigation, while a yearly occurrence, is, nevertheless, always regarded as a bearish factor.

Premiums on cash wheat at Chicago and Minneapolis were well maintained, indicating a demand that was taking care of the offerings. Yet in Chicago offerings were light. Millers and shippers took the better grades. Export sales of 4,000,000 bushels of wheat were reported from that market.

In Minneapolis the millers were steady buyers of cash wheat all the week. Otherwise the market was without feature. At the close, No. 1 Northern sold at the December price to 5¢ over, and No. 1 Dark Northern 10¢ to 13¢ over Minneapolis December.

In the Kansas City market the chief feature was a falling off in receipts of wheat. Although demand was moderate, the receipts were insufficient to satisfy it. A large percentage of the receipts were ordinary to poor quality.

Corn futures had a sharp break on the last day of September, apparently due to liquidation, but the market quickly recovered on October 1. The chief features of the corn market are small stocks and large and persistent buying in the futures market on every weak spot. The bears have been so severely punished that they have become timid, while heavy speculative buying appears on every setback.

The visible supply of wheat increased moderately during the week and on October 1 was 63,932,000 bushels, compared with 32,354,000 a year ago. The amount on ocean passage on the 1st was 35,152,000 against 33,656,000 a year ago.

The visible supply of corn was 2,052,000 bushels against 12,206,000 a year ago.

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.	
	Sept. 24–29.	Sept. 17–22.	Sept. 24–29.	Sept. 17–22.	Sept. 24–29.	Sept. 17–22.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Primary receipts	9,502,000	11,476,000	3,541,000	5,480,000	5,404,000	6,001,000
Primary receipts last year	13,563,000	13,245,000	8,134,000	7,923,000	5,539,000	5,148,000
Primary shipments	5,828,000	5,990,000	2,628,000	2,739,000	4,215,000	3,825,000
Primary shipments last year	6,961,000	8,152,000	3,826,000	5,885,000	4,209,000	4,657,000
Visible supply	63,932,000	53,202,000	2,052,000	2,340,000	16,514,000	15,866,000
Visible supply last year	32,354,000	32,334,000	12,206,000	10,559,000	35,968,000	37,095,000
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Chicago	484	743	481	1,206	470	614
Minneapolis	2,911	3,256	45	70	418	442
St. Louis	473	540	468	490	481	313
Kansas City	806	1,138	159	147	174	268
Cincinnati	82	94	29	52	37	63
Omaha	379	559	200	237	154	254
Wichita	.....	164	.....	.....	.....	.....

Grain Inspected for Export.

Week September 24–29, 1923, with Comparisons.

Grain Inspected Under Canadian Grades and Flour not Included.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	1,000 bus.	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*
Atlantic ports [1]	453	4	23	23	618
Gulf ports [2]	8	33	10	.....	.....
Pacific ports [3]	1,427	.....	.....	473	.....
Total:					
Sept. 24–29, 1923	1,888	37	33	496	618
Sept. 17–22, 1923	2,139	19	30	6	383
Sept. 25–30, 1922	4,707	519	894	780	709
July 1, 1923–Sept. 29, 1923	22,877	1,149	323	7,138	5,144
July 1, 1922–Sept. 30, 1922	57,620	14,342	7,986	9,177	9,492

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland (Me.), Norfolk, and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans; Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Portland (Oreg.), Tacoma, Astoria, and San Francisco.

Exports of Grains and Wheat Flour from the United States, Wheat and Wheat Flour from Canada, and Shipments of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour Through the United States in Transit, July to September, 1922 and 1923, and September 9 to September 29, 1923.

[Source: U. S. Department of Commerce and Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada.]

Commodity.	Unit.	July to September.		1923		
		1922	1923. Preliminary.	Week ending Sept. 15. Preliminary.	Week ending Sept. 22. Preliminary.	Week ending Sept. 29. Preliminary.
Exports:		*1,000.*	*1,000.*	*1,000.*	*1,000.*	*1,000.*
Barley	Bush.	8,275	5,025	334	350	524
Corn	do.	36,022	2,780	108	158	190
Oats	do.	10,323	357	23	47	49
Rye	do.	18,528	7,602	177	1,214	45
Wheat	do.	74,669	27,571	3,297	2,833	2,727
Wheat flour	Bbls.	3,391	3,508	282	215	292
In transit shipments from Canada:						
Wheat	Bush.	9,975	13,126	247	42	12
Wheat flour	Bbls.	440	560	3	2	3
Exports from Canada:[1]						
Wheat	Bush.	30,307	24,084	.....	.....	.....
Wheat flour	Bbls.	1,775	1,432	.....	.....	.....

[1] July and August.

The Wheat Situation in France.

The wheat crop of France for the year 1923 is now estimated at 290,000,000 bushels. This represents an increase of nearly 20 per cent over the 1922 crop of 243,000,000 bushels. In addition to this material increase in the crop of France proper, it is estimated that the French colonies in North Africa will have an exportable surplus of 22,000,000 bushels, which will to a large extent be added to the supply of the mother country. This makes an available supply from French territory of 312,000,000 bushels, as compared with a total supply in 1922, irrespective of carryover, of 273,000,000 bushels, and an annual average supply for the past four years of 308,600,000 bushels.

Furthermore the French millers are still required by law to introduce from 8 to 10 per cent of substitutes, such as rice, rye, and potato flour into their wheat flour, and the bran must not contain more than a certain percentage of shorts. There is also in progress a national "save bread" campaign. Under these conditions the consumptive requirements of wheat for the coming year are estimated at about 301,000,000 bushels according to a radiogram from the representative of the United States Department of Agriculture now in France. It would appear, therefore, that there would be very little demand for foreign wheat in France during the next few months. During the calendar year 1922 France imported from foreign countries a total of 33,000,000 bushels, of which 15,000,000 bushels came from the United States.

Grain Prices and Sales.

Weighted Average Prices and Number of Cars of Cash Sales at Stated Markets, Week of September 22 to 28, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market and grade.	Prices. Sept. 22–28, 1923.	Prices. Sept. 15–21, 1923.	Prices. Sept. 22–28, 1922.	Sales. Sept. 22–28, 1923.	Sales. Sept. 15–21, 1923.	Sales. Sept. 22–28, 1922.	Total of crop year to Sept. 28. 1923–24[1]	Total of crop year to Sept. 28. Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	Total of crop year to Sept. 28. 1923–24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	P. ct.
CHICAGO.									
Dk. No. Spring. No. 1	123	122	128	3	3	12	24	116	21
No. 2	119	115	114	2	1	1	10	81	12
No. Spring. No. 2	.....	.....	109	.....	.....	2	7	117	6
Hard Winter. No. 2	108	104	109	55	58	39	1,739	1,284	135
No. 3	105	101	107	18	48	3	723	396	183
Y. Hd. Winter. No. 2	107	103	108	3	10	29	318	807	39
No. 3	105	101	106	2	22	7	465	470	99
Red Winter. No. 2	106	103	110	1	9	1	620	1,180	53
No. 3	105	101	109	9	21	8	569	930	61
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Dk. No. Spring. No. 1	124	123	120	573	629	1,084	4,174	2,804	149
No. 2	122	120	115	251	270	155	1,630	1,029	158
No. 3	118	116	109	488	499	92	2,528	1,939	130
No. Spring. No. 1	121	118	113	69	39	177	837	746	112
No. 2	116	115	108	32	30	98	697	342	204
No. 3	114	112	106	36	38	84	628	350	179
Am. Durum. No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
KANSAS CITY.									
Dk. Hd. Winter. No. 2	.....	118	111	.....	3	39	53	864	6
No. 3	118	114	110	2	2	70	99	752	13
Hard Winter. No. 2	110	106	107	52	90	128	2,007	3,388	59
No. 3	110	105	106	106	175	276	3,086	3,140	98
Y. Hd. Winter. No. 2	.....	100	104	.....	1	6	49	164	30
No. 3	.....	99	101	.....	1	6	83	140	59
Red Winter. No. 2	113	109	111	20	23	14	538	1,236	44
No. 3	110	107	107	20	25	58	559	1,146	49
OMAHA.									
Dk. Hd. Winter. No. 2	.....	106	108	.....	1	33	24	118	20
No. 3	.....	.....	111	.....	.....	38	33	147	22
Hard Winter. No. 2	106	103	102	26	35	93	710	1,832	39
No. 3	104	102	101	45	48	34	589	1,235	48
Y. Hd. Winter. No. 2	102	.....	99	1	.....	7	39	298	13
No. 3	.....	99	96	.....	2	1	48	216	22
ST. LOUIS.									
Hard Winter. No. 2	114	114	110	10	30	14	274	308	89
Red Winter. No. 2	110	108	117	48	68	38	1,948	2,688	72
No. 3	107	103	113	40	60	101	1,495	2,120	71
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales	118	115	113	1,912	2,241	2,748	26,604	32,383	82

Corn.

Market and grade.	Prices. Sept. 22–28, 1923.	Prices. Sept. 15–21, 1923.	Prices. Sept. 22–28, 1922.	Sales. Sept. 22–28, 1923.	Sales. Sept. 15–21, 1923.	Sales. Sept. 22–28, 1922.	Total of crop year to Sept. 28. 1923–24[1]	Total of crop year to Sept. 28. Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	Total of crop year to Sept. 28. 1923–24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
White. No. 2	90	87	65	66	129	144	3,179	1,875	170
No. 3	92	87	64	5	8	68	3,389	1,710	198
Yellow. No. 2	91	87	65	288	438	452	8,030	5,856	137
No. 3	90	87	64	19	37	134	10,350	4,830	214
Mixed. No. 2	90	87	64	80	178	226	3,344	3,614	93
No. 3	91	87	64	13	11	39	4,749	2,448	194
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Yellow. No. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,057	845	125
KANSAS CITY.									
White. No. 2	92	88	59	9	8	6	954	948	101
No. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	321	18
Yellow. No. 2	89	88	60	36	14	16	1,212	593	204
No. 3	88	86	59	2	3	3	380	271	140
Mixed. No. 2	88	87	58	20	21	5	1,116	833	134
No. 3	87	86	.....	2	5	.....	200	627	32
OMAHA.									
White. No. 2	88	83	57	12	11	27	973	856	114
No. 3	.....	82	57	.....	4	3	270	480	56
Yellow. No. 2	85	83	57	32	28	40	2,068	1,333	155
No. 3	84	82	58	7	5	9	1,014	754	134
Mixed. No. 2	84	82	57	6	13	22	945	826	114
No. 3	82	81	56	1	2	1	334	583	57

Corn—Continued.

Market and grade.	Prices. Sept. 22–28, 1923.	Prices. Sept. 15–21, 1923.	Prices. Sept. 22–28, 1922.	Sales. Sept. 22–28, 1923.	Sales. Sept. 15–21, 1923.	Sales. Sept. 22–28, 1922.	Total of cro year to Sept. 28. 1923–24[1]	Total of cro year to Sept. 28. Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	Total of cro year to Sept. 28. 1923–24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	P. ct.
ST. LOUIS.									
White. No. 2	92	90	65	35	52	51	1,602	965	166
No. 3	92	89	63	3	7	4	617	463	133
Yellow. No. 2	91	90	65	62	52	74	2,552	1,031	248
No. 3	91	89	64	24	19	19	2,168	936	232
Mixed. No. 2	91	89	64	23	13	22	757	497	152
No. 3	91	89	63	10	7	5	555	340	163
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales	90	87	64	755	1,065	1,370	51,872	33,835	153

Oats.

Market and grade.	Prices. Sept. 22–28, 1923.	Prices. Sept. 15–21, 1923.	Prices. Sept. 22–28, 1922.	Sales. Sept. 22–28, 1923.	Sales. Sept. 15–21, 1923.	Sales. Sept. 22–28, 1922.	Total of crop year to Sept. 28. 1923–24[1]	Total of crop year to Sept. 28. Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	Total of crop year to Sept. 28. 1923–24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
White. No. 2	43	41	41	233	236	238	2,217	1,750	127
No. 3	42	40	40	182	192	286	2,063	3,398	61
MINNEAPOLIS.									
White. No. 2	38	38	36	82	88	76	938	380	247
No. 3	38	36	34	133	184	159	1,446	1,628	89
KANSAS CITY.									
White. No. 2	43	41	41	1	2	3	20	38	53
No. 3	42	40	40	27	46	17	263	234	112
OMAHA.									
White. No. 3	40	38	37	34	72	47	606	399	152
ST. LOUIS.									
White. No. 2	44	43	41	17	7	27	162	176	92
No. 3	43	42	40	96	64	57	786	755	104
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales	41	39	39	805	891	910	8,501	8,758	97

Rye.

Market and grade.	Prices. Sept. 22–28, 1923.	Prices. Sept. 15–21, 1923.	Prices. Sept. 22–28, 1922.	Sales. Sept. 22–28, 1923.	Sales. Sept. 15–21, 1923.	Sales. Sept. 22–28, 1922.	Total of crop year to Sept. 28. 1923–24[1]	Total of crop year to Sept. 28. Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	Total of crop year to Sept. 28. 1923–24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
No. 2	71	69	71	6	13	11	165	511	32
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Western. No. 2	66	65	67	156	201	35	1,061	845	126

[1] 1922–23 for corn. [2] 3-year average for corn.

Closing Prices of Grain Futures, September 28, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market.	December futures. 1923 Sept. 28.	December futures. 1923 Sept. 21.	December futures. 1922 Sept. 28.	December futures. 1922 Sept. 21.	May futures. 1923 Sept. 28.	May futures. 1923 Sept. 21.	May futures. 1922 Sept. 28.	May futures. 1922 Sept. 21.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Chicago	106¾	102⅞	105	106½	111	108¾	108⅛	110½
Minneapolis	117⅜	115⅝	104⅝	106⅝	121⅛	118⅞	107½	110⅛
Kansas City	104⅝	99⅝	98¼	99½	107¾	104	109⅝	102¾
Winnipeg	96½	94	94⅛	97¼	101½	99⅜	99½	102¼
Liverpool	105⅞	103½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Corn.

Market.	December futures. 1923 Sept. 28.	December futures. 1923 Sept. 21.	December futures. 1922 Sept. 28.	December futures. 1922 Sept. 21.	May futures. 1923 Sept. 28.	May futures. 1923 Sept. 21.	May futures. 1922 Sept. 28.	May futures. 1922 Sept. 21.
Chicago	73	67⅜	59⅜	59⅛	72½	68⅜	61⅜	62⅛
Kansas City	70⅛	65⅜	54⅝	54¾	69⅜	65¾	56¾	57⅛

Oats.

Market.	December futures. 1923 Sept. 28.	December futures. 1923 Sept. 21.	December futures. 1922 Sept. 28.	December futures. 1922 Sept. 21.	May futures. 1923 Sept. 28.	May futures. 1923 Sept. 21.	May futures. 1922 Sept. 28.	May futures. 1922 Sept. 21.
Chicago	43	39⅝	37⅜	37¼	44⅞	42¼	38⅜	39
Winnipeg	40⅛	38⅞	38⅜	39⅛	43½	42¼	41¾	42⅝

Hay and Feed

Hay Market Generally Firm.

The hay market remained generally firm for the week ending September 29. The demand for the better grades of hay continued good, but shippers were advised not to ship poor grades of hay, as there was scarcely any demand for them.

Eastern markets showed weakness except for No. 1 timothy, the supply of which was low.

The average price of No. 1 timothy for the week under review was $25.75 per ton.

At Chicago the receipts were very light and were not equal to the requirements. A number of receivers who for some time have been working on consignments only sent men into the country to buy and ship in hay.

There was an excess of medium and poor grade hay at Boston, which was sold at a loss either to the shipper or receiver.

The embargo in force over the Pennsylvania Railroad against hay shipments to Baltimore naturally cut down receipts and thus afforded an opportunity to reduce the previous accumulation of hay there.

The receipts at practically all markets were light, as is shown by the accompanying table.

Farm work, along with wet and rainy weather in the Central West, restricted the country movement considerably. Heavy rains in the West and Southwest were reported responsible for the small movement of alfalfa hay.

There was a good demand for alfalfa hay through the Cotton Belt in the South and Southeast. Considerably more tonnage of the better grades could have been sold than was available. Dairymen in the Central West were also active buyers of the better grades of alfalfa.

Stockyards were the principal buyers of prairie hay. At Omaha the receipts were not sufficient to meet the demands of the trade. The demand for prairie hay at Chicago was very active. Because of the limited arrivals of timothy hay there, prairie was substituted in some cases.

	Sept. 24 to Sept. 29, 1923.	Sept. 17 to Sept. 22, 1923.	Sept. 25 to Sept. 30, 1922.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 29, 1923.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1922.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Boston	91	117	111	3,277	3,461
New York	95	172	217	5,303	6,416
Philadelphia	70	58	87	2,157	3,718
Pittsburgh	192	199	97	4,325	4,467
Cincinnati	120	160	125	5,035	5,301
Chicago	192	304	217	8,194	9,000
Minneapolis-St. Paul	113	127	187	3,837	4,626
St. Louis	117	152	127	6,196	5,591
Omaha	130	211	.....	4,422	.....
Kansas City	391	412	270	15,937	15,671
Los Angeles	155	146	121	5,739	4,297
San Francisco	161	164	82	.....	.....

Carload Prices of Hay, Straw, and Feed at Important Markets September 29, 1923.

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1 2]	Philadelphia.[1 2]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Baltimore.	Richmond.[2]	Atlanta.	Savannah.	Jacksonville.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Buffalo.	Chicago.[1 2]	Minneapolis and St. Paul.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
Timothy and clover:																				
No. 1 timothy	$28.00	$28.50	$28.00	$24.50	$27.25	$27.00	$28.00	$29.50	$28.50	$27.00	$26.00	$23.00	.....	$27.00	$20.00	$24.50	.....	$16.50	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	24.50	26.50	26.50	22.50	26.25	25.00	26.50	27.50	26.50	25.00	22.00	22.00	.....	25.00	18.50	19.00	.....	13.50	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover mixed	.....	26.50	26.50	23.00	25.75	26.00	27.00	28.00	.....	30.00	.....	22.50	.....	25.00	[3]19.00	.....	.....	16.00	.....	.....
No. 2 light clover mixed	.....	.....	24.00	.....	24.50	25.00	26.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	[3]17.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 medium clover mixed	.....	.....	24.00	.....	.....	25.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 clover mixed	20.00	24.00	.....	23.50	25.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	.....	22.00	.....	.....	[3]18.00	22.00	.....	14.75	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	22.50	21.50	24.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....	22.00	[3]18.00	24.50	.....	19.00	.....	.....
Alfalfa:																				
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	33.00	36.00	.....	32.00	30.00	26.00	.....	25.00	[3]23.00	.....	$19.50	23.00	$20.00	$16.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	30.00	.....	.....	30.00	27.00	23.00	.....	22.00	[3]21.00	25.00	18.00	20.75	19.00	15.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	27.00	34.00	.....	28.00	24.00	21.00	.....	19.00	17.00	.....	15.50	17.50	.....	14.00
Prairie:																				
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	17.00	.....	15.00	14.50	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	16.00	.....	13.00	13.50	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	14.00	16.75	14.00	.....	.....	.....
STRAW.																				
No. 1 wheat	11.50	.....	15.50	12.50	13.25	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	9.50	7.50	.....	7.50	8.25	.....	.....
No. 1 oat	12.00	.....	.....	12.50	14.00	.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	10.50	8.00	.....	8.00	8.25	.....	.....
No. 1 rye (tangled)	.....	.....	.....	13.00	.....	.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.50	.....	12.00	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 rye (straight)	24.50	22.50	22.00	.....	24.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FEED (bagged, sight draft basis).																				
Wheat bran:																				
Spring	35.75	35.50	35.00	34.50	34.50	35.00	38.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.50	$32.00	30.25	27.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	37.00	35.50	36.50	35.50	35.00	37.50	38.50	38.50	38.00	.....	32.00	33.50	35.00	.....	.....	30.50	.....	27.00	.....	32.00
Hard winter	.....	35.50	35.50	34.50	.....	35.00	38.00	.....	.....	.....	31.50	33.50	34.00	30.50	.....	29.50	28.00	27.00	.....	.....
Wheat middlings:																				
Spring (standard)	35.75	35.50	35.50	34.25	35.00	36.00	39.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	33.00	30.50	27.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	39.00	37.00	35.00	38.00	42.00	42.50	41.00	.....	34.00	35.50	38.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.50	.....	43.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	38.00	.....	.....	38.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.50	37.00	.....	.....	32.00	33.00	31.50	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	36.00	.....	.....	38.00	.....	.....	.....	33.50	.....	37.00	.....	.....	.....	31.00	30.50	.....	33.00
Wheat millrun	36.00	.....	35.50	35.00	.....	.....	38.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.00	31.00	30.00
Rye middlings	.....	.....	.....	33.00	.....	34.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.50	29.50	25.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:																				
Linseed (32%)	49.50	48.50	49.75	55.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.50	46.00	51.00	48.50	.....	54.00	53.50	.....	47.00
Cottonseed (43%)	54.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	52.50	.....	51.00	49.50	52.00	.....	.....	.....	44.00	.....	44.00	50.50	50.50	48.50	.....	.....	50.50	47.25	42.00	49.00
Cottonseed (36%)	48.50	48.25	47.00	45.50	47.50	47.00	41.00	43.50	.....	.....	40.00	46.00	46.00	44.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digester feeding tankage (60%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	55.00	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	.....	.....	.....	36.00	.....	28.50	30.00	.....	29.00	.....	27.50	27.00	25.50	30.00	.....
Gluten feed	52.50	.....	51.35	49.15	48.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.15	49.15	45.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	42.00	40.75	40.50	.....	39.50	38.50	40.00	.....	38.00	.....	.....	38.00	39.25	35.00	.....	35.00	32.00	.....	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	41.50	40.50	40.00	.....	39.00	38.50	40.00	.....	38.00	.....	.....	38.00	38.50	34.50	.....	.....	32.00	.....	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	34.00	32.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	[4]38.00	.....
Dried beet pulp	.....	40.50	.....	39.50	42.00	.....	.....	40.00	40.00	.....	.....	44.00	37.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.00	41.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Hay quotations based on U. S. grades. [3] Nominal. [4] Rolled.

Feedstuffs Offerings Exceed Limited Demand.

Because of the very limited interior demand for feedstuffs of all descriptions, offerings were generally in excess of the needs of the trade during the week ending September 29. Transit offerings especially showed signs of accumulation, and jobbers in distributing sections in order to avoid demurrage charges from accruing discounted shipment prices. As is usual about this season of the year, thousands of tons of wheatfeeds were placed in storage warehouses at lake ports.

Stocks in most of the important feeding and dairying sections were reported as good; and with the increased use of new corn, ground oats, and wheat, a material increase in the demand for manufactured feeds in the near future was not looked for by the trade.

Prices were unchanged to lower. The movement was good.

Wheat mill feeds.—Shipments of wheat feeds from milling centers continued to be about as heavy as they were at this time last year. The demand was light. Prices were easier both in distributing sections and shipping markets. October shipment bran was quoted at $26 per ton in the Kansas City market. Gray shorts held relatively better than bran, closing prices for the week being practically unchanged. Future shipment offerings were liberal. Production was good, and the output of mills was expected to show continued improvement. Quite heavy increases in storage holdings were indicated by reports received from warehouses. Interior supplies appeared ample. The movement was good.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—Cottonseed cake and meal were offered for any shipment up to the close of the crop year, the new crop positions as low as the spot market. Feeders and speculative jobbers bought sparingly. Because of prevailing high prices few important contracts for future shipment were entered into. Mills manifested some concern over the failure of the trade to take hold and their offerings became fairly heavy. Prices held fairly firm. The movement was extremely light. Stocks of cake, meal, and hulls at mills increased.

Linseed cake and meal.—The demand for linseed cake and meal was slow and offerings liberal. Stocks and the movement were heavy. Resellers appeared to be offering freely at slightly below mill prices. Production was heavy and some difficulty was reported by mills in obtaining shipping instructions. The export inquiry was slightly better with bids more in proportion to domestic prices.

Gluten feed.—Manufacturers of gluten feed were reported as not buying much corn because of the prevailing high prices and nearness of the new crop, and under the smaller supplies and fairly good demand prices held steady. The guaranty against decline on date of arrival at destination remained effective. Shipments were good.

Hominy feed.—Prices for hominy feed were advanced about 50 cents per ton owing to the higher prices for cash corn. The demand was slow, and little interest was manifested in deferred offerings. Future market conditions were thought to depend largely on weather conditions and the possibility of either early or late movement of the corn crop. Production and the movement were light.

Alfalfa meal.—Mixers displayed some hesitancy in taking hold of alfalfa meal around the prices generally asked. While sales were limited, prices held firm. As a result of recent rains in the West this year's crop of alfalfa of the better grades has been reduced, which has caused a scarcity of offerings of the choice and No. 1 meal. There was a better demand for the latter grades than for No. 2 meal. Fine ground meal commanded a premium of $3–$4 over the medium ground grades. Spot offerings in most markets were only moderate. The movement was fair.

Hay Market Higher Than Last Year.

The market price of hay is on a higher level at the beginning of the present crop year than at the corresponding time last year, according to a survey of the hay market situation throughout the United States just completed by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Timothy prices average about $4 higher than on October 1, 1922, while alfalfa and prairie prices are about $2 higher. While the average price of alfalfa at the principal markets in the central West was about $2 higher, the California markets were lower and No. 1 alfalfa was quoted the last of September at $3 to $4 lower in those markets than at the corresponding time last year. A larger crop of good quality hay on the Pacific coast was principally responsible for the lower prices in the markets in that section. According to the September 1 estimate, the tame hay crop in the United States is about 15,800,000 tons less than the 1922 crop, while the wild hay crop is slightly larger than last year, the total production of both kinds being estimated at 98,800,000 tons, compared with 112,791,000 tons for the 1922 crop.

This shortage in the tame hay crop is reflected in the amount of hay reported available for market during the present crop year. Reports received from dealers and shippers throughout the country indicate that the percentage of timothy to be marketed this year will be only about 70 to 75% of the amount marketed in 1922. The amount marketed in 1922, however, was larger than usual and was estimated at about 125% of the amount marketed in 1921. When this is taken into consideration, reports seem to indicate that the surplus of timothy hay to be marketed is slightly below normal. The amount of alfalfa hay to be marketed is about the same as last year. The only State reporting any material change is New Mexico, where the shippers estimate that 50% more hay will be available for market this year than was marketed last year.

More prairie hay also will probably be marketed than last year, unless conditions develop later in the year requiring larger consumption on the farms.

The movement of the 1923 crop to date appears to be about normal. Probably a little less timothy has been marketed than at the corresponding time last year while a little more alfalfa appears to have been disposed of, but in general the percentages marketed to September 15 are about the same for both crops.

Relative Quantity and Quality of Market Hay.

Crop of 1923 compared with crop of 1922.

State.	Percentage to be marketed this year compared with amount marketed 1922.	Percentage marketed.		Quality compared with 1922 crop.
		Sept. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1922.	
Timothy.				
Illinois	75	25	25	Same.
Indiana	65	15	15	Do.
Michigan	70	5	5	Higher.
Minnesota	55	5	15	Lower.
Missouri	83	20	30	Higher.
New York	95	10	5	Do.
Ohio	60	15	15	Do.
Wisconsin	70	5	15	Do.
Alfalfa.				
Arizona	100	40	60	Same.
Colorado	95	10	20	Lower.
California	100	60	85	Higher.
Idaho	90	20	10	Lower.
Kansas	65	15	30	Do.
Missouri	75	30	35	Do.
Nebraska	90	10	15	Do.
New Mexico	115	30	55	Do.
Utah	95	15	10	Higher.
Wyoming	85	10	10	Lower.
Prairie.				
Kansas	110	20	20	Higher.
Minnesota	75	15	20	Same.
Missouri	105	25	20	Higher.
Nebraska	115	5	10	Lower.
Oklahoma	100	35	30	Same.
Texas	85	35	30	Lower.

The clover crop was considerably below that of last year, and the amount to be marketed is estimated to be only 50 to 60% of the amount that was marketed last year. The quality of the clover hay is reported as fair to good, but only about 5 to 10% of the surplus available for market had been marketed up to September 15.

Notwithstanding the small stocks, hay dealers have placed very few orders for deferred shipment and have been buying their supply as needed.

On the whole, therefore, the supply of marketable hay in the producing sections appears to be materially less than last year for timothy, but about the same for alfalfa and prairie. Stocks in consumers' hands are light, but the current demand has been sufficient to maintain prices on a level from $2 to $4 higher than at the beginning of the 1922 crop year. The condition of the pastures and the length of the remaining pasturage season will be an important factor in the hay market situation during the next 30 days, but there does not appear to be any condition which will cause any great change in the market situation during the next few weeks.

Seeds

Alfalfa Seed Crop May Exceed Last Year's Crop.

The 1923 crop of alfalfa seed may exceed last year's production by 5% or more if severe, killing frosts do not occur in some important districts before Oct. 1. The increased production in Utah, Arizona, Texas, New Mexico, and possibly Idaho is expected to more than offset the greatly decreased production in Kansas and Nebraska and the somewhat decreased production in some other States.

Estimates of dealers at 125 stations in leading producing districts indicate 1923-crop shipments at 13,500,000 lbs. compared with 1922-crop shipments aggregating approximately 13,000,000 lbs. from the same stations.

In many important districts weather conditions during the growing and harvest seasons were good but in other districts too much rain early in the spring followed by severe drought during the summer caused a marked reduction in the acreage and yield per acre. Grasshoppers did considerable damage, principally in Kansas, Montana, and Idaho. Webworms were again bad in Kansas.

Harvesting of the crop in most sections was a week or two later than last year but proceeded under favorable conditions. In a number of sections harvesting did not start until the first or second week of September. Many fields in which seed from the third crop may be saved will not be ready to harvest before October 1–10.

Prices offered to growers on Sept. 15 averaged considerably higher than last year and the year before. Country-run seed was being bought mostly at $12–$15 per 100 lbs., averaging about $13.50 compared with $11.25 last year, and recleaned or "basis clean" seed at $13.50–$16.

A summary of the information obtained from important producing districts in the States indicated is given below:

South Dakota.—Heavy rains in the spring and early summer, together with high temperatures, in the Black Hills district were conducive to luxuriant vegetative growth at the expense of seed production. Drier weather in August and September was favorable for the development of seed. The slightly reduced yield per acre is expected to be offset by an increase in acreage. Estimates of 20–25 carloads available for shipment out of this district have been made. Harvesting began Sept. 10. About $13.50 per 100 lbs. for country-run and $14–$15 for recleaned seed were being offered to growers on Sept. 15.

Kansas.—Drought, grasshoppers, and webworms were chiefly responsible for the marked reduction in the acreage harvested for seed. In some sections heavy rains in the spring decreased the production considerably. In northwestern Kansas the acreage was about ⅓ and in southwestern Kansas about ½ of last year's small acreage. The yield per acre on the comparatively small acreage that was left for seed may average about 75% as much as last year. Harvesting began Aug. 15–Sept. 10, depending whether the first, second, or third crop was the one saved for seed. Growers were offered $13–$15 for country-run and $15–$16 for recleaned seed.

Nebraska.—Too much rainfall in western Nebraska decreased the seed acreage to about 50% and the yield per acre to 80% of last year. Harvesting began about Sept. 15. Few or no prices had been offered up to that date.

Oklahoma.—Drought and some damage from grasshoppers in western Oklahoma were reported. The acreage was estimated to be 10–20% larger than last year and yield about the same as last year.

Texas and New Mexico.—The yield per acre in eastern New Mexico was 50% or more larger than last year, but the acreage was only about 5% larger. In western Texas the crop was 1/3 or more larger than last year due to a 10% increase in acreage and a 25% increase in yield. Harvesting in these districts began July 20–Aug. 1. Growers received $13–$14 for country-run and mostly $15 for recleaned seed.

Arizona.—A production of more than 2,500,000 lbs. is estimated for the Yuma project. The acreage was 5–10% less, but the yield per acre 20–30% more than last year. About $15 was being offered to growers on Sept. 15 for recleaned seed.

California.—Scattered reports from the producing sections in the Surprise Valley, Honey Lake Region, Perris and Palo Verde Valleys, and San Pasqual Valley in California indicate a smaller production for the State than last year. Considerable injury from grasshoppers during July and August was reported in Modoc and Lassen Counties.

Montana and Colorado.—The acreage in Montana was reported to be about 10% less and in Colorado about 10% more than last year. Yields per acre in both States were smaller, excessive rains and grasshoppers being largely responsible. About 600,000 lbs. of seed is estimated for Montana compared with 900,000 lbs. last year. Offers of $14–$15 for recleaned seed in Colorado and as high as $17–$18 in portions of Montana were being made.

Utah.—Utah, leading State in the production of alfalfa seed, is expected to harvest a crop of 14,000,000 lbs. compared with about 11,000,000 lbs. last year. Favorable weather after Sept. 20 might increase the production one or two million pounds while unfavorable weather might decrease it the same amount, because approximately 1/3 of the crop remained unharvested on that date. A light frost, without serious damage, occurred in Millard County on Sept. 18. In the two main producing districts the crop was about 10 days late, and growers, fearing killing frosts which were past due, cut many fields before the seed was mature. This undoubtedly will cause a heavier shrinkage of immature seed than usual, hence the yield per acre is expected to be 5–10% less than last year. Earlier estimates placed the yield higher than last year. The acreage, however, will be 20–40% more than that of last year. Harvesting began about Sept. 10. Main threshing operations will begin about Oct. 1. About $14 was offered for recleaned seed on Sept. 15. A week later prices as high as $15–$16 were reported.

Idaho.—Approximately 3,500,000 lbs. of alfalfa seed is estimated for Idaho this year. Earlier estimates indicated a yield per acre in excess of that of last year. Later the yield was placed at 10% less than last year because much of the seed, being late and liable to serious injury from overdue killing frosts, was cut before fully matured. The increase in acreage will offset the small reduction in yield per acre, so that the production probably will be fully equal to that of last year. The production of Grimm alfalfa is expected to be the same as or a little larger than last year. Except for the backwardness of the season, weather conditions were good. In certain sections considerable damage from grasshoppers was reported. Harvesting began Sept. 1–10. Growers were offered about $15 for recleaned seed on Sept. 15 and $15.50–$16 on Sept. 22.

General.—A good demand for alfalfa seed was reported during the spring and summer. The carryover of good quality domestic seed is reported to be small and seedsmen seem to be more interested at this time than usual in the outlook for this year's crop. In general the growing season in European countries that produce a surplus of alfalfa seed was much more favorable than last year and they undoubtedly will have more seed to offer than last year. Higher prices than prevailed last year at this time will be an incentive for them to export as much seed to this country as possible. It should be remembered, however, that during the past two years Argentina has contributed the bulk of our imports of alfalfa seed. During the fiscal years ending June 30, 1922 and 1923 the total quantities of alfalfa seed permitted entry under the Seed Importation Act were 7,259,100 and 8,784,000 lbs., respectively, of which amounts approximately 90% was imported from Argentina alone. The 1923 crop of Argentina was reported to be only one-half as large as the 1922 crop, which was estimated to be about 25,000,000 lbs. The carryover of 1922 crop seed plus the production in 1923 in Argentina amounted to about ⅔ of their large 1922 crop. Approximately 3½ million pounds of the 1923 crop has already been exported to the United States, Europe, and Brazil. In addition to Argentina's requirements for autumn sowing in February and March, there remains only about 2¼ million pounds of 1923-crop for export.

Between July 1 and Sept. 15 of this year 2,211,800 lbs. of alfalfa seed was permitted entry compared with 3,012,600 lbs. last year, 1,185,600 lbs. two years ago, and 171,500 lbs. three years ago for the same period. During the week ending Sept. 22 approximately 461,000 lbs., subject to the Seed Importation Act, arrived at New York from Argentina.

Canary Island Onion-Seed Crop.

It is estimated that the 1923 onion-seed crop of the Canary Islands yielded approximately 70,000 pounds, reports Consul Raymond Phelan from Teneriffe under date of July 6. This is slightly lower than the crops of the two preceding seasons. The onion-seed crop of the Canary Islands is interesting from the American point of view because Texas onion growers usually purchase more than 80 per cent of the crop. The Canary Island onion seed is for the most part grown on the island of Teneriffe and exported from the port of Santa Cruz de Teneriffe. Planting is done in October and November and harvesting in June, July, and August. As a great part of the crop is usually contracted for in advance, American purchasers place their orders well ahead of the planting season. Exportation to the United States begins early, so that the seed may reach the Texas onion growers in time for fall planting.

Sweet Clover Seed Crop Larger.

Sweet clover seed production this year is estimated to be 20% or more larger than that of last year largely because of the increased acreage in practically all important producing sections. The yield per acre probably averaged slightly below that of last year in a number of sections. Weather conditions in general were fairly favorable for seed production, although in eastern North Dakota and northwestern Minnesota drought reduced the yield.

Estimates of dealers at 130 stations in leading producing districts indicate 1923 crop shipments aggregating approximately 8,000,000 lbs. compared with 7,300,000 lbs. for 1922 crop shipments from the same stations.

Harvesting began in the heaviest producing sections Aug. 10–Sept. 10 and proceeded under favorable weather conditions.

During the past two falls prices paid growers were so low that much of the acreage intended for seed was used for hay, pasture, or turned under. The rise in prices last spring brought about by a rapidly increasing demand has induced many growers to harvest a seed crop this season. In the case of sweet clover seed perhaps more than in that of any other kind of seed of similar importance, prevailing prices for seed determine the acreage that will be cut for seed. Last fall initial prices offered to growers were mostly $4–$5 per 100 lbs. for country run and $5–$6 for recleaned seed. This season mostly $5–$7 for country run and $6–$8 for recleaned seed were offered on Sept. 15.

North Dakota.—North Dakota again leads in the production of sweet clover without a close second. In 1922 assessors' figures and estimates indicated a production for the State close to 12,000,000 lbs. Because of the increased acreage the production this year is expected to be 20–25% larger than last year. Drought in eastern North Dakota as well as in the important producing section in northwestern Minnesota cut down yields materially. Harvesting of the crop began as early as Aug. 10 in some localities and as late as Sept. 15 in other localities. Prices offered to growers on Sept. 15 averaged about $6.25 per 100 lbs. for country run and $7 for recleaned seed.

Utah.—Because of the practice in Utah of harvesting sweet clover seed along ditches, in abandoned alfalfa fields, and other fields containing more or less volunteer sweet clover, it is particularly difficult to estimate the acreage or yield per acre of this seed. Due to higher prices a larger acreage than last year will be harvested. Estimates of production vary considerably, 600,000–1,200,000 lbs. being estimated for the 1922 crop and 750,000–1,700,000 lbs. for this year. In portions of this State some seed was contracted for in advance of the harvest at $7. On Sept. 22 about $8 for recleaned seed f. o. b. railroad station was offered to growers.

Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana.—These States are expected to produce more seed than last year chiefly because of an increased acreage. Three carloads of seed from the San Luis Valley, Colorado, were recently bought for shipment to Iowa. This valley is expected to produce upwards of 500,000 lbs. of seed this year. Although $6–$8 was offered to growers in these States, occasional bids as high as $9–$10 for recleaned seed were reported. Harvesting began Aug. 15–Sept. 1.

Kansas and Nebraska.—The production in Kansas, especially in the southeastern part, will be much larger than last year, due chiefly to the increase in acreage. Dry weather in much of the State since June 15 did not affect the yield of sweet clover to nearly the same extent as it did that of alfalfa. The increased production in Nebraska was not so marked as in Kansas. The average prices for the two States were $6.75 for country run and about $7.75 for recleaned seed.

Illinois.—Production in Illinois will be much less than last year because of the greatly reduced yield per acre, together with a small reduction in acreage, in Grundy and Kankakee Counties. Considerable acreage in Grundy County was plowed up in the spring and planted to corn and many fields were pastured. The yield per acre was reduced by cutworms, crickets, and losses occasioned by delays in threshing. Harvesting of the common white in Grundy County began Aug. 20. The strain known as "Grundy County White" was harvested about July 15. Prices paid showed a considerable range, being $5–$10 for country run and $8–$12 for recleaned seed, depending upon kind of seed and locality.

Other States.—Towns in Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa that never before produced sweet clover seed are expecting to harvest enough seed to take care of their local sowing requirements.

General.—The depressing feature, namely large carryover, in the sweet clover seed market for several seasons past seems to be absent this season. The demand last spring was probably better than ever before and the surplus of seed that had accumulated in this country and Canada for several years melted away rapidly. Canada's production is expected to be much smaller than last year because of a reduction in acreage of about 50%. The yield and quality, however, are reported good. Weather has been favorable for threshing. Growers are receiving $5–$8. Canada contributes the bulk of the imports to this country. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, 3,567,300 lbs. of biennial white and 6,500 lbs. of biennial yellow sweet clover were permitted entry compared with 2,394,800 and 47,300 lbs., respectively, for the preceding year.

Clover Seed Movement Below Normal.

Movement of red and alsike clover seed this season has been below normal. In most producing districts 5% or less of the 1923 crop of red clover had left growers' hands by September 18. Hulling of the crop is later than usual and was just beginning in some districts the first or second week of September. About 40% of the alsike seed crop has been sold by growers.

Although prices of red and alsike clover are considerably higher than last year, growers are not inclined to sell at prevailing prices, which average about $4.25 per 100 lbs. higher for red and $1.50 higher for alsike than last year at a corresponding time.

Quality of the red clover seed is about the same as last year, while the quality of the alsike is somewhat better.

Red clover.—Movement of red clover seed was just starting in most districts by September 18. On the same date last year about 25% had moved from growers' hands. In central Illinois, southern Indiana, southern Michigan, and southern Wisconsin 5–10% had moved. In southern Idaho 15% and in southeastern Iowa about 25% had left growers. Elsewhere the movement was more belated, and in several districts practically no seed had been sold by growers.

Prices offered growers for recleaned seed on September 18 ranged from about $17.50 in southern Wisconsin, southern Minnesota, and southeastern Iowa to $18.50–$19.50 in portions of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan. The average price paid in leading producing sections on that date was $18.50, compared with $14.25 a year ago and $16 two years ago on approximately the same date. Between August 28–September 18 prices advanced $1 per 100 lbs., which was about 25¢ less than the advance that took place last year during a similar period.

Eighty-five per cent of the reports received by the United States Department of Agriculture indicate that growers are not selling freely at prevailing prices. Growers realize that the 1923 crop was much smaller than last year, as pointed out in the outlook report in WEATHER, CROPS, AND MARKETS for September 15, and anticipate higher prices.

The arrivals of red clover seed from Europe during the past three weeks have been small. As soon as new crop seed is available much larger imports are expected.

Alsike Clover.—Movement of alsike clover seed has been slower than normal and last year. Up to September 18 about 40% of the crop had been sold by growers compared with 50% last year at a corresponding time. In Michigan and Indiana about 25%, in Wisconsin 30%, in Illinois, Ohio, and New York 50%, and in Idaho about 70% of the crop had moved.

Prices offered growers for recleaned seed ranged from $12.65 per 100 lbs. in northeastern Wisconsin and $13.25 in southern Michigan to $15.50 in portions of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. The average price paid in surplus producing sections was $14.30 compared with $13.65 a month ago, $12.75 last year, and $14.25 two years ago on the same date. Growers are not selling freely at prevailing prices.

Eighty per cent of the reports received indicated that the quality of the 1923 crop will be equal to or better than that of last year.

Hubam Clover Seed Crop Smaller.

The commercial production of Hubam or annual white sweet clover seed is reported to be less than in 1922. This lower production is attributed to the decreased popularity of the crop which has resulted in a slow demand for seed and consequent lower prices to growers. Harvesting began around September 20–25 in Illinois, Iowa, and the Dakotas, and October 5 in Michigan. Weather conditions have been favorable for harvesting in most sections and the seed is expected to be good quality. Prices have not been established generally, but growers are being offered $6 to $14 per 100 lbs., country-run, and $7 to $16.50 per 100 lbs., recleaned.

Sudan Grass Seed Crop Large.

The Sudan grass seed crop, estimated at more than 500 carloads, is expected to be two or three times as large as the small 1922 crop. High prices for this seed late in the winter and early in the spring induced growers this year to increase the acreage harvested for seed. Districts that heretofore have not had a surplus amounting to a carload indicate that they will have several carloads more than needed for local sowing requirements.

Weather conditions in most sections, except in the Texas Panhandle and western Oklahoma, have been excellent and better yields than last year are expected. In western Kansas and eastern Colorado an average yield of 400 lbs. per acre is estimated by many growers.

Harvesting of the crop began in most sections about September 15 and is not expected to be completed before October 10 or later.

Much seed was contracted for at sowing or prior to harvest without stipulating a definite price. Seedsmen are reluctant to make bids until they have had an opportunity to size up the crop. Local buyers in several of the producing districts offered growers on September 20 mostly $4–$6 for country-run seed in more or less limited quantities.

The carry over of old seed is practically nothing while the carry over last year at a corresponding time probably amounted to more than 75 carloads. The clean-up of 1922 crop and old seed was brought about by the good demand last spring and summer.

Texas Panhandle.—For several years the Texas Panhandle led all other sections by a wide margin in the production of Sudan grass seed. This year it will be surpassed by eastern Colorado and western Kansas. Dry, hot weather in the Panhandle cut down the acreage harvested for seed and reduced the yield per acre materially. Rains that came after the first crop was cut for hay have induced a heavy second growth which may make a seed crop, providing frosts hold off long enough. The production in this section is estimated to be about the same as last year. Harvesting began September 15–October 1. On September 20 growers were being offered mostly $4–$5 per 100 lbs. for country-run and $5.25–$6 for recleaned seed.

Northwestern Kansas.—An increase in acreage ranging from 10% in a few counties to 100% or more in several important counties together with an average increase in yield per acre of 20% is expected to result in a crop over twice as large as that of last year. Seventeen stations report 1922 shipments at 300,000 lbs. and estimate 1923 crop shipments from the same stations at 1,250,000 lbs. Weather conditions during the growing season and at harvest were good. Yields of 400 lbs. per acre and upwards are expected by many growers. Harvesting began September 15–20. Growers were offered mostly $3–$4 for country-run seed.

In southwestern and southeastern Kansas drought injured the crop. Chinch bugs did some damage in southeastern Kansas.

Eastern Colorado.—A much larger acreage than last year was contracted for in eastern Colorado by Missouri Valley seedsmen. The yield per acre is better than last year and indications are that the Colorado crop will exceed the Texas Panhandle crop this season.

Other Districts.—Drought in western Oklahoma reduced yields, but the increased acreage should more than offset the somewhat smaller yield per acre. Harvesting in some localities began as early as August 25.

Western Nebraska, eastern New Mexico, Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana indicate a considerably increased production. Although growers in these States are being offered mostly $4 per 100 lbs., many growers are expecting $8–$10 because they paid that much or more for seed last spring.

The movement is expected to be slower than last year because of lower prices.

German Oil-Crushing Industry Facing Crisis.

Conditions in the German vegetable oil-crushing industry are very unfavorable, reports Consul George D. Hopper, from Hamburg, Germany. Millers have plenty of seeds on hand but are having difficulty in disposing of the finished product, since manufacturers of margarine and allied products are taking only small quantities of oils, due to the depreciation of the mark and the diminished purchasing power of consumers. Foreign millers furthermore have been offering strong competition on the domestic market. In order to assist domestic manufacturers the German Government on July 15 placed a temporary embargo on the importation of vegetable oils and fats with the exception of castor oil. The embargo, says the consul, has materially reduced world market prices for oil seeds and oil.

Foreign Crops and Markets

Canadian Wheat Imports Milled in Bond.

Nearly 50 per cent of the wheat imported into the United States from Canada since the emergency tariff became effective May 28, 1921, has been exported as flour, according to a special report prepared in the foreign section of the division of statistical and historical research. This wheat was milled in bond for export under the so-called milling provision of the tariff law.

Total imports of wheat from Canada during the period covered were 32,567,664 bushels. The quantity of Canadian wheat milled in bond during the same period was 15,453,624 bushels, or 47 per cent of the total imports.

Heaviest imports were in 1922, when 22,642,059 bushels were imported. During the same year the quantity of Canadian wheat milled in bond was reported at 10,426,436 bushels, or 46 per cent of the total imports during the year. From January 1 to June 30 of this year, 2,837,008 bushels, or 61 per cent of the total imports of Canadian wheat during that period were milled in bond for export.

There are two provisions in the tariff act of 1922 relating to the milling of imported wheat. One of these, commonly known as the milling provision, provides that the entire mill or part of the mill is placed under bond. No duty is paid on the imported wheat provided the entire output of the mill is exported. Any flour or by-product from such imported wheat is subject to the prescribed import duty should it be subsequently entered for consumption in the United States. The other provision is the so-called drawback provision. Under this provision the importer pays the full amount of the duty prescribed by the act, i. e., 30 cents a bushel, and receives a refund of 99 per cent of the duty when the flour and by-products produced from such wheat are exported from the United States. One of the stipulations of the drawback provision is that a refund shall not be made unless at least 30 per cent of United States wheat has been mixed with such imported wheat. All of the Canadian wheat reported as having been milled in bond was milled under the milling provision.

Canadian wheat milled in bond is statistically included in the general imports of the United States. All calculations, therefore, of imports of Canadian wheat that enter the United States for consumption should make allowance for the wheat milled in bond and deduct it from the total imports for any given period. Flour manufactured from imported wheat is statistically included in the exports of domestic flour. There are two flour mills grinding Canadian wheat in bond. Both of these mills are located in the Buffalo district.

The milling and drawback provisions are operative only when there is an import duty on wheat. The only drawback paid during the period under review was in 1921 when a drawback was allowed on 4,638 bushels. The quantities of Canadian wheat milled since 1921 under the milling provision, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, together with total imports from Canada, and the percentage of the imports milled in bond, are shown in the following table:

Year.	Imports from Canada.	Milled in bond.	Percentage of imports from Canada milled in bond.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	
1921 (June 1–Dec. 31)	5,239,075	2,190,180	42
1922 (Jan. 1–Dec. 31)	22,642,059	10,426,436	46
1923 (Jan. 1–June 30)	4,686,530	2,837,008	61
Total	32,567,664	15,453,624	47

Exportable Surplus of Sugar in South Africa.

The output of refined sugar from the 1923–24 sugar crop for Natal, South Africa, is estimated at 180,000 tons of 2,000 pounds each, according to the South African Sugar Journal for August, 1923, says Consul Lewis V. Boyle, at Durban, under date of August 25. It is stated in the same publication that the consumption of sugar in the Union of South Africa will be approximately 142,000 tons, and that there will be an available surplus for export of about 40,000 tons. Since the beginning of the season on May 1, 1923, about 12,000 tons of sugar have been exported, leaving a surplus on August 25 of about 30,000 tons.

Flaxseed Imports Reach New High Mark.

An increase of 83 per cent in the imports of flaxseed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, over the previous year, together with a 66 per cent increase in the estimated production of the 1923 crop, the largest since 1912, are the outstanding developments in the flaxseed situation.

The total imports of flaxseed into the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, amounted to 25,000,000 bushels, as compared with 13,600,000 bushels imported during the preceding fiscal year. These imports exceed those of any preceding year. The last previous high record was in 1920, when the imports reached 23,300,000 bushels. The flaxseed imports during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, amounted to 5,294,296 bushels.

Imports of linseed oil during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, amounted to 7,568,497 gallons, the equivalent of 3,027,399 bushels of seed, and a decrease of 66 per cent from the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, when the imports of linseed oil amounted to 22,494,051 gallons, having a seed equivalent of 8,997,620 bushels of flaxseed. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, the linseed oil imports consisted of 173,690 gallons, or the seed equivalent of 69,476 bushels. The marked decline in the imports of linseed oil during the last fiscal year may no doubt be attributed to the compensatory duty on linseed oil in the tariff act of 1922.

Argentina was the principal source of the flaxseed imports during the past year. Of the total imports during the year under review, 22,320,931 bushels, or 89 per cent came from Argentina. Imports from Canada amounted to 2,191,103 bushels, or 9 per cent of the total. Of the remainder, approximately one-half, or 220,778 bushels, came from China.

UNITED STATES PRODUCTION INCREASES.

The 1923 flaxseed crop in the United States is officially estimated at 19,400,000 bushels in the September forecast. This is an increase of 7,700,000 bushels, or 66% over the 1922 crop, and will be the largest crop since 1912, when the flaxseed crop was officially estimated at 28,073,000 bushels. Prior to 1912, for a period of thirteen years the estimated production varied from 12,718,000 bushels to 29,285,000 bushels, an annual average production of 23,106,000 bushels. Since 1912, that is, from 1913 to 1922, the estimated production varied from 7,256,000 bushels to 17,853,000 bushels, or an average annual production during that period of 12,022,000 bushels.

NET REQUIREMENTS OF FLAXSEED.

The net supply of flaxseed in the United States, including linseed oil converted to flaxseed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, was 39,567,514 bushels, an increase of 29% over the preceding year when the net supply was placed at 30,507,807 bushels. The annual average net requirements of flaxseed in the United States during the period from 1911 to 1922 was 28,117,000 bushels. This includes the seed equivalent of imported linseed oil. If we assume that the requirements for the twelve months beginning July 1, 1923, will be equal to the net requirements of the past fiscal year, the domestic production of flaxseed, according to the last official estimate (19,400,000 bushels), will supply less than 50% of the estimated net requirements, leaving 20,000,000 bushels, or its oil equivalent, to be imported from abroad. The maintenance of the immediate demand for linseed oil will, of course, depend in a large measure upon the continuance of building activities in this country.

EXPORTS CHIEFLY LINSEED OIL.

The exports from the United States are chiefly in the form of linseed oil. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, the last fiscal year for which complete statistics on flaxseed are available, the exports of linseed oil amounted to 371,512 gallons, or over 98% of the exports of linseed oil and flaxseed combined. This included the reexports of 5,647 gallons of foreign linseed oil. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, the domestic exports of linseed oil amounted to 414,012 gallons, the equivalent of 165,605 bushels of seed. Reexports of foreign linseed oil are not separately reported for the last fiscal year. Practically all of our exports of linseed oil go to Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and other Latin-American countries.

There were also exported during the year, under review, linseed oil cake and meal amounting to 536,555,238 pounds of oil cake and 38,057,227 pounds of meal, as compared with 469,397,376 pounds of linseed oil cake and 14,661,467 pounds of linseed meal exported during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922. The great bulk of the linseed cake went to the Netherlands. Belgium and the United Kingdom were the other two most important countries of destination.

ACREAGE NECESSARY FOR U. S. REQUIREMENTS.

The estimated flaxseed acreage in 1923 is 2,285,000 acres, an increase of 977,000 acres over 1922. The average acreage sown to flaxseed in the United States during the period from 1913 to 1922 was 1,636,700 acres. The average annual production during this ten-year period was 12,022,000 bushels, with a 7,256,000 bushel crop in 1919, which was the smallest crop harvested since 1879. The average yield per acre for this ten-year period was 7.3 bushels.

In 1922, at least 2,996,000 additional acres would have been required to produce the equivalent of our net imports of flaxseed and linseed oil during that year (fiscal year ending June 30, 1923). This additional acreage is based upon an average yield per acre of 9.3 bushels, the average acre yield for the year. In 1923, it would have required 2,372,000 additional acres to produce the 20,000,000 bushels, which it is estimated will represent our net import requirements during the current fiscal year, or a total acreage of 4,657,000 acres. This estimate is based on an average yield per acre of 8.5 bushels, according to the September forecast. On the basis of a ten-year average yield per acre of 7.3 bushels (1913–1922), it would have required slightly more, or 2,762,000 additional acres.

Whether the United States can produce a sufficient amount of flaxseed to meet its own requirements depends not only on the amount of suitable land available for the raising of flaxseed but also upon the relation between the cost of production of flaxseed and other farm products and the prices received for them, not to mention the tariff, transportation costs, and other competitive factors that enter into the consideration of this problem.

Statistics showing the acreage and production of flaxseed in the United States, together with the imports, exports, and net requirements of flaxseed and linseed oil, during the period from 1911 to 1923, will be found in the accompanying table.

Acreage and Production of Flaxseed: Imports, Exports, and Net Supply of Flaxseed and Linseed Oil in the United States, 1911–1923.

[Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture official estimates and Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.]

Crop year.	Acreage.	Production.	Fiscal year ending June 30.	Imports.			Total supply.	Exports (domestic and foreign).			Net supply.
				Seed.	Oil [1] (in terms of seed).	Total.		Seed.	Oil [1] (in terms of seed).	Total.	
	Acres.	*Bushels.*		*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
1911	2,757,000	19,370,000	1912	6,841,806	294,902	7,136,708	26,506,708	26,242	99,085	125,327	26,381,381
1912	2,851,000	28,073,000	1913	5,294,296	69,476	5,363,772	33,436,772	17,062	693,579	710,641	32,726,131
1913	2,291,000	17,853,000	1914	8,653,235	76,913	8,730,148	26,583,148	305,796	95,775	401,571	26,181,577
1914	1,645,000	13,749,000	1915	10,666,215	214,116	10,880,331	24,629,331	67,173	484,857	552,030	24,077,301
1915	1,387,000	14,036,000	1916	14,679,233	20,059	14,699,292	28,729,292	2,631	285,648	288,279	28,441,013
1916	1,474,000	14,296,000	1917	12,393,988	44,323	12,438,311	26,734,311	1,017	480,622	481,639	26,252,672
1917	1,984,000	9,164,000	1918	13,366,529	20,331	13,386,860	22,550,860	22,332	476,216	498,548	22,052,312
1918	1,910,000	13,369,000	1919	8,426,886	395,925	8,822,811	22,191,811	15,618	439,173	454,791	21,737,020
1919	1,503,000	7,256,000	1920	23,391,934	1,820,156	25,212,090	32,468,090	48,980	456,806	505,786	31,962,304
1920	1,757,000	10,774,000	1921	16,170,415	798,634	16,969,049	27,743,049	1,486	224,514	226,000	27,517,049
1921	1,108,000	8,029,000	1922	13,632,073	8,997,620	22,629,693	30,658,693	2,281	148,605	150,886	30,507,807
1922	[2] 1,308,000	[2] 11,700,000	1923	25,005,936	3,027,399	28,033,335	39,733,335	[3] 216	165,605	165,821	39,567,514
1923	[2] 2,285,000	[2] 19,400,000	1924	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Oil converted to seed on basis of 7½ pounds to a gallon and 2½ gallons of oil to the bushel. [2] Preliminary. [3] Six months ending Dec. 31, 1922.

Rye Production in Designated Countries, 1909–1913, 1921, 1922, and 1923.

[Source: Official sources and International Institute unless otherwise stated.]

Country.	Production.			
	Average 1909–1913.	1921	1922	1923
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.				
NORTH AMERICA.	*1,000 Bu.*	*1,000 Bu.*	*1,000 Bu.*	*1,000 Bu.*
Canada [1]	2,094	21,455	32,373	28,159
United States [1]	36,093	61,675	95,497	64,800
Total North American countries marked [1]	38,187	83,130	127,870	92,959
EUROPE.				
Norway [1]	974	1,043	862	832
Sweden [1]	23,859	27,808	22,678	22,447
Denmark [1]	18,096	12,204	14,600	.....
Netherlands [1]	16,422	17,987	17,140	15,393
Belgium [1]	22,675	21,273	18,384	19,526
Luxemburg [1]	651	[2] [3] 707	[2] 250	.....
France [1]	[4] 48,647	44,392	38,412	36,927
Spain [1]	[4] 27,635	28,118	26,252	30,310
Portugal	.....	4,564	2,361	5,372
Italy [1]	[4] 5,328	[5] 6,519	5,562	6,693
Switzerland [1]	[4] 1,783	1,559	1,488	1,646
Germany [1]	[4] 445,222	267,648	206,049	[6] 282,464
Austria [1]	[4] 112,752	13,161	[2] 12,990	.....
Czechoslovakia [1]	.....	53,735	51,097	51,808
Hungary [1]	[4] 48,716	23,177	25,156	30,904
Jugoslavia	4,208	[7] 5,816	7,100	5,905
Greece	.....	3,150	2,361	2,662
Bulgaria [1]	8,553	6,712	7,204	8,480
Rumania [1]	[4] 4,652	9,081	6,946	.....
Poland [1]	90,494	167,558	197,375	257,579
Lithuania	.....	[2] 21,047	[8] 24,249	24,290
Latvia	.....	[8] 9,806	[8] 7,397	11,810
Esthonia	.....	[2] 5,908	[2] 5,797	6,863
Finland [1]	11,174	10,385	7,776	10,220
Russia, including Ukraine and Northern Caucasia	[4] 798,742	.....	.....	.....
Total European countries marked [1]	891,841	718,883	667,321	.....
Total countries reporting 1923	.....	782,484	716,030	925,090
ASIA AND AFRICA.				
Algeria	(9)	[2] 4	[2] 4	17
Russia (Asiatic)	24,663	.....	.....	.....
Total Northern Hemisphere countries marked [1]	930,028	802,013	795,191	874,110
Total Northern Hemisphere countries reporting	954,691	802,017	795,195	925,107

	Average 1908–9 to 1912–13	1921–22	1922–23	1923–24
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.				
Chile [1]	[10] 144	57	63	.....
Uruguay	1	(9)	(9)	.....
Argentina	[10] 949	[2] 2,149	2,697	.....
Union of South Africa	[11] 608	.....	.....	.....
Australia	108	.....	.....	.....
New Zealand	97	.....	.....	.....
Total Southern Hemisphere countries marked [1]	144	57	63	.....
Total Southern Hemisphere countries reporting	1,907	57	2,760	.....
Total world countries marked [1]	930,172	802,070	795,254	874,110
Total world countries reporting	956,598	802,074	797,955	925,107

[1] Indicates countries reporting production for all periods.
[2] International Institute.
[3] Includes some maslin.
[4] Old boundaries.
[5] Includes 885,000 bushels grown in new territory.
[6] Estimate based on the total rye production of Bavaria and Prussia, which is estimated to be 240,000,000 bushels. These States produced 82.7 per cent of the total rye production in Germany in 1922.
[7] Subject to revision.
[8] Consular Report, Oct. 25, 1923.
[9] Less than 500.
[10] Two-year average.
[11] One year only.

Peanut Imports Increase.

Although considerable quantities of peanuts are exported each year, the United States is essentially a peanut-importing country. During the seven months ending with July, 1923, the imports of shelled peanuts amounted to 46,867,439 pounds, which is more than five times the imports of shelled peanuts during the calendar year 1922, when the imports for the year amounted to 8,050,992 pounds. The imports of unshelled peanuts during the first seven months of the calendar year 1923 amounted to 3,715,594 pounds, or slightly more than the total imports of unshelled peanuts during the calendar year 1922. In addition there were imported during the seven months' period in question 6,575,042 pounds of peanut oil, or more than double the imports during the calendar year 1922, when imports of peanut oil amounted to 2,469,938 pounds.

China is the principal source of the peanuts imported into the United States. Of the total imports during the seven months ending with July, 1923, the direct imports of shelled peanuts from China amounted to 33,241,997 pounds, or 71% of the total imports for that period. In addition to the direct imports of Chinese peanuts, large quantities are transshipped via Japan. The reported imports of shelled peanuts from Japan are given as 11,439,828 pounds, or 24% of the total imports for the period in question. Imports of shelled peanuts from the Island of Java amounted to 996,337 pounds. A marked increase is noted in the imports from Spain, which for the seven months ending July, 1923, amounted to 644,219 pounds of shelled and 259,593 pounds of unshelled peanuts as compared with 27,225 pounds of shelled and 55,000 pounds of unshelled peanuts imported from Spain during the calendar year 1922. The imports from Spain are chiefly of the Valencia type and are sold in the shell. Imports amounting to 381,438 pounds of shelled peanuts are credited to British Columbia. These imports, however, no doubt represent shipments received from the Orient by way of Vancouver.

The exports of peanuts from the United States during the seven months ending July, 1923, amounted to 2,875,415 pounds, as compared with 7,696,071 pounds exported during the corresponding period of 1922. Shelled peanuts are not segregated from the unshelled nuts in the export statistics of the United States. However, in the official import statistics of Canada, which took approximately 80% of the American exports during each of the past three years, imports are almost equally divided as between shelled and unshelled peanuts.

The increased imports during the past seven months reflect the shortage in the United States crop resulting from reduced plantings in 1922 and 1923. The estimated acreage in peanuts in 1922 was 986,000 acres, as against 1,214,000 acres in 1921. The 1923 acreage is officially estimated at 931,000 acres, a still further reduction from 1922, although the estimated crop is above that of last year.

The latest official estimates place the 1923 crop at 684,000,000 pounds, an increase of approximately 6,000,000 pounds over 1922, when the production was estimated at 623,507,000 pounds. The production for the past two years, however, is more than 200,000,000 pounds below that of the two preceding years, 1920 and 1921. Statistics giving the estimated production and trade of the United States in peanuts from 1913 to 1923 will be found in the accompanying table compiled from official sources.

Peanuts: Production and Trade of the United States.

For the Calendar Years 1913–1923.

	Production.	Imports.		Exports.[1]
		Shelled.	Unshelled.	
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1913	(2)	11,064,364	12,884,035	7,709,639
1914	(2)	26,113,260	19,934,817	6,737,006
1915	(2)	10,813,624	11,609,695	6,492,739
1916	919,028,000	17,178,833	8,482,427	18,374,744
1917	1,432,581,000	42,578,009	7,688,669	12,891,286
1918	1,240,102,000	67,746,831	1,970,797	12,319,004
1919	783,273,000	24,179,687	5,667,354	19,778,490
1920	841,474,000	110,810,316	8,703,119	9,366,434
1921	829,307,000	35,640,121	4,523,841	14,492,652
1922	623,507,000	8,050,992	3,115,297	12,621,302
1923	[3] 684,000,000	[4] 46,867,439	[4] 3,715,594	[4] 2,875,415

[1] Exports are not segregated according to shelled and unshelled.
[2] Not available.
[3] Preliminary estimate, Aug. 1, 1923.
[4] January–July, 1923.

Cotton

Prices Decline—Markets Hesitating.

Cotton prices declined somewhat during the week ending September 29. The future markets were reported nervous and irregular, due in large measure to hesitant cotton goods markets, a heavy movement of cotton in the South, and uncertainty as to what the Government estimate of the crop, to be issued on October 2, was going to be. Several private condition reports and estimates of the crop were published during the week, and they indicated a wide divergence of opinion as to the condition on September 25 and the probable production. The spot markets continued active.

The advance in prices for raw cotton which has taken place during the past few weeks has been followed by increases in prices for cotton goods, but it is reported that cotton goods have not advanced as much as the raw material. Still the effect has been a recent slackening of demand for goods, which was especially perceptible during the week ending September 29, buyers preferring to follow a hand-to-mouth policy in supplying their needs.

The average price of No. 5 or Middling cotton in 10 designated spot markets on September 29 was 28.24¢ per lb., compared with 28.80¢ at the close of the previous week and 19.95¢ on the corresponding day in 1922. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 63 points during the week, closing at 28.62¢. October future contracts on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 60 points, closing at 27.88¢.

Closing Future Prices on the Future Exchanges.

September 29, 1923, with Comparisons.

Month.	New York.					New Orleans.				
	Sept. 29, 1923.	Sept. 30, 1922.	Oct. 1, 1921.	Oct. 2, 1920.	Sept. 27, 1919.	Sept. 29, 1923.	Sept. 30, 1922.	Oct. 1, 1921.	Oct. 2, 1920.	Sept. 27, 1919.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
October	28.62	20.12	20.48	22.25	32.12	27.88	19.70	20.05	20.80	32.61
December	28.30	20.40	20.65	21.25	32.38	27.77	19.74	20.26	20.12	32.52
January	27.75	20.25	20.33	20.92	32.48	27.62	19.76	20.03	20.25	32.53
March	27.78	20.33	20.02	20.68	32.60	27.53	19.80	19.59	20.25	32.58
May	27.75	20.25	19.50	20.51	32.75	27.37	19.79	19.15	20.01	32.60

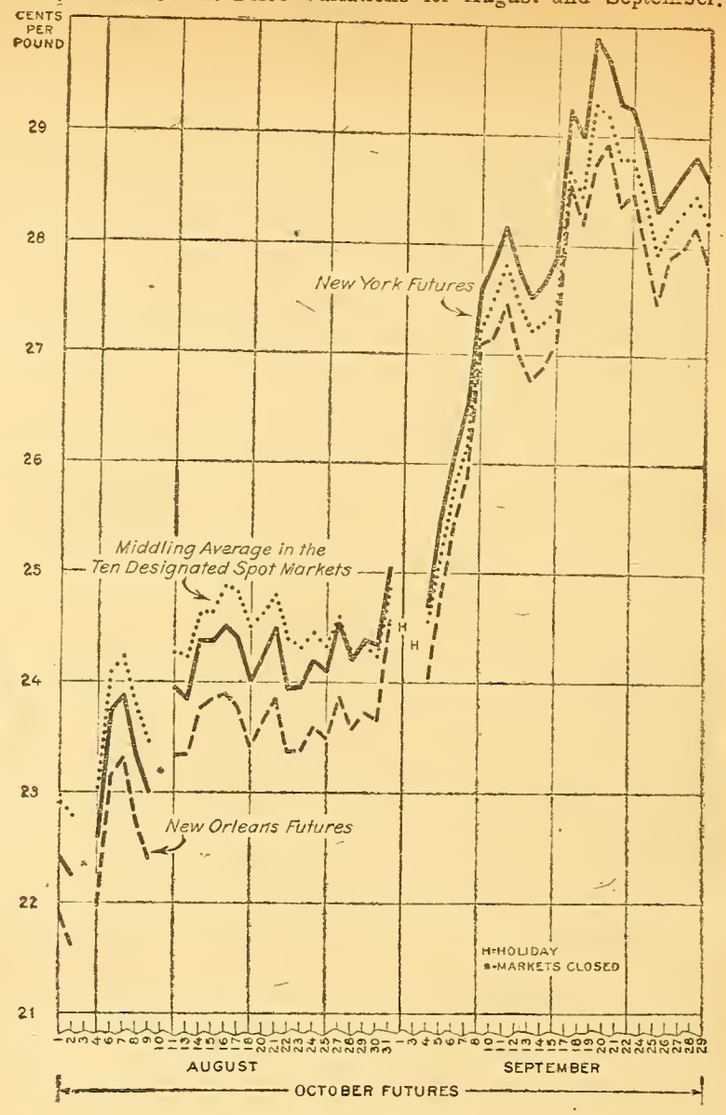
Daily Closing Quotations for No. 5 or Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Designated Spot Markets, Week of September 24–29, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	Sept. 24–29, 1923.						Sept. 25–30, 1922.					
	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Norfolk	28.25	27.63	28.00	28.25	28.38	28.13	21.00	20.88	20.50	20.38	20.75	20.13
Augusta	28.38	27.75	28.00	28.25	28.38	28.00	20.75	20.75	20.50	20.50	21.00	20.38
Savannah	28.40	27.88	28.14	28.36	28.45	28.10	20.70	20.70	20.42	20.25	20.75	20.15
Montgomery	28.25	27.63	28.00	28.13	28.38	28.00	20.00	19.75	19.50	19.38	19.75	19.12
New Orleans	28.50	28.50	28.25	28.25	28.50	28.50	20.50	20.50	20.25	20.00	20.25	20.25
Memphis	29.00	28.75	28.75	28.75	28.75	28.75	20.75	20.50	20.50	20.25	20.50	20.50
Little Rock	28.50	28.00	28.38	28.50	28.50	28.50	20.75	20.75	20.37	20.00	20.00	20.00
Dallas	27.80	27.20	27.55	27.70	27.85	27.50	19.90	19.90	19.45	19.35	19.85	19.20
Houston	28.60	28.00	28.30	28.50	28.70	28.40	20.50	20.40	20.00	20.00	20.40	19.75
Galveston	28.60	28.10	28.45	28.60	28.80	28.50	20.50	20.50	20.15	20.05	20.40	20.00
Average	28.43	27.94	28.18	28.33	28.47	28.24	20.54	20.46	20.16	20.02	20.37	19.95

Spot Quotations for No. 5 or Middling Upland Cotton at New York, on September 28, for Each of the Past 32 Years.

	Cents.		*Cents.*		*Cents.*		*Cents.*
1892	7.62	1900	10.75	1908	9.40	1916	15.95
1893	8.06	1901	8.25	1909	13.55	1917	25.30
1894	6.44	1902	9.00	1910	13.75	1918	34.95
1895	8.88	1903	11.25	1911	10.45	1919	32.40
1896	8.44	1904	10.80	1912	11.65	1920	25.50
1897	6.62	1905	10.90	1913	14.30	1921	21.30
1898	5.38	1906	9.70	1914	.....	1922	20.55
1899	6.88	1907	11.85	1915	12.40	1923	29.55

Comparative Cotton Price Variations for August and September.



Premium Staple Cotton.

A fair demand for premium staple cotton was reported at both New Orleans and Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these markets during the week ending September 29 were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling to No. 5 or Middling, 1 in	28 5/16
No. 5 or Middling to No. 4 or Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins	30½
No. 5 or Middling to No. 4 or Strict Middling, 1⅛ ins	32
Memphis:	
No. 5 or Middling, 1 in	28½
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling to No. 5 or Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins	28.68
No. 5 or Middling, 1 1/16 ins	30
No. 7 or Low Middling to No. 6 or Strict Low Middling, 1⅛ ins	30
No. 5 or Middling, 1⅛ to 1 3/16 ins	33
No. 4 or Strict Middling, 1⅛ to 1 3/16 ins	34

Average Premiums for Staple Lengths of the Grade No. 5 or Middling, September 29, with Comparisons.

	New Orleans.			Memphis.		
	Sept. 29, 1923.	Sept. 30, 1922.	Oct. 1, 1921.	Sept. 29, 1923.	Sept. 30, 1922.	Oct. 1, 1921.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
No. 5 short staple	28.50	20.25	20.50	28.75	20.50	21.0
Length.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins	100	150	175	75	200	200
1⅛ ins	175	375	750	125	450	700
1 3/16 ins	275	550	1,100	325	850	1,200
1¼ ins	400	800	1,500	425	950	1,900
1 5/16 ins	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1⅜ ins	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Quotations reported on September 28 for Pima American-Egyptian cotton, f. o. b. New England mill points were as follows: No. 1 grade, 38¢ per lb.; No. 2, 37¢; No. 3, 36¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 38¢ per lb. for No. 1 grade, 36¢ for No. 2, and 35¢ for No. 3.

Receipts at 10 Designated Spot Markets, August 1–September 28, 1923, and Stocks on September 28, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

Market.	Receipts.				Stocks.			
	Aug. 1–Sept. 30, 1921.	Aug. 1–Sept. 29, 1922.	Aug. 1–Sept. 28, 1923.	5-year average Aug. 1–Sept. 29, 1918–1922.	Sept. 30, 1921.	Sept. 29, 1922.	Sept. 28, 1923.	5-year average, Sept. 29, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Norfolk	40	17	26	20	81	37	24	51
Augusta	79	59	36	68	117	57	23	94
Savannah	150	123	59	133	163	86	54	141
Montgomery	20	22	15	18	28	17	12	18
New Orleans	164	103	111	106	426	100	69	243
Memphis	89	67	47	53	209	72	49	177
Little Rock	28	34	4	18	39	35	12	24
Dallas	32	15	26	15	32	14	11	16
Houston	612	710	1,068	458	266	253	291	221
Galveston	504	524	712	369	313	304	265	236
Total	1,718	1,674	2,104	1,258	1,674	975	813	1,221

The cotton boll worm is a general feeder, attacking a great many wild and cultivated plants other than cotton.

Cottonseed Price Quotations.

Week of September 17–22, 1923, with comparisons.

City.	Sept. 17–22, 1923.		Sept. 18–23, 1922.		Sept. 19–24, 1921.	
	Car lots.	Wagon lots.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.	Car lots	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$50	$44	$30	$26	$43	$40
Smithfield, N. C.	52	44				
Wake Forest, N. C.		40				
Greenville, S. C.		40	30	31		38
Orangeburg, S. C.	52	45			45	42
North, S. C.	54	52	37			
Atlanta, Ga.	50	47	30	27	45	42
Memphis, Tenn.	48	45	32	30		
Little Rock, Ark.	48	45	28–30	25		
Pine Bluff, Ark.	48	45				
Conway, Ark.	44	41				
Earle, Ark.	45	42	30	27		
Helena, Ark.	43	40				
Marianna, Ark.		40	32	32		
Texarkana, Ark.	45	42	28	25		
Wilmot, Ark.		42	28	25		
Greenville, Miss.	59	55	35	32		
Canton, Miss.	55	50	30			
Clarksdale, Miss.	52	50	35	33		
Glen Allan, Miss.	48	45	30	30		
Kosciusko, Miss.		43				
Macon, Miss.	45	40	28–30	23–25		
Tupelo, Miss.	43	40				
Yazoo City, Miss.	45	43				

Spot Cotton Quotations for September 29 and Sales During Week of September 24–29, 1923.

Price of No. 5 or Middling spot cotton for September 29, the commercial differences in price between No. 5 and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding day in previous years, together with the total number of bales sold during the week of September 24–29, 1923, in each of the markets and total for all the markets, with comparisons, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

Grade.	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.						
											Sept. 29, 1923.	Sept. 30, 1922.	Oct. 1, 1921.	Oct. 2, 1920.	Sept. 27, 1919.	Sept. 28, 1918.	Sept. 29, 1917.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
No. 1 or Middling Fair	100	125	125	100	100	125	100	110	110	112	111	148	215	310	214	168	78
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	75	100	100	75	75	100	75	85	85	87	86	114	165	248	165	134	56
No. 3 or Good Middling	50	75	75	50	50	75	62	60	60	62	62	78	103	185	118	89	40
No. 4 or Strict Middling	25	50	50	25	25	50	37	35	35	25	36	49	53	95	63	46	20
No. 5 or Middling	28.13	28.00	28.10	28.00	28.75	28.50	27.50	28.40	28.50	28.50	28.24	19.95	20.71	23.11	32.73	33.26	24.01
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling	50	75	75	50	50	75	75	75	75	75	68	55	88	260	158	113	27
No. 7 or Low Middling	100	150	150	125	100	125	125	150	150	150	133	120	213	605	401	316	66
No. 8 or Strict Good Ordinary [2]	150	225	225	175	150	225	200	250	250	225	208	203	338	960	686	506	113
No. 9 or Good Ordinary [2]	200	300	300	225	200	325	300	350	350	300	285	288	440	1,195	936	671	157
Spotted:	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*			*On.*	*On.*	*On.*						
No. 3 or Good Middling	13	38	25	13	15	10	Even.	Even.	15	13	14						
	Off.	*Off.*		*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*						
No. 4 or Strict Middling	13	38	Even. *Off.*	13	10	15	25	25	20	13	17						
No. 5 or Middling	38	63	50	38	40	75	60	75	65	50	55						
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling [2]	63	113	110	88	90	150	125	150	150	125	116						
No. 7 or Low Middling [2]	138	163	175	163	140	200	200	250	240	200	187						
Yellow Tinged:	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*			*On.*	*On.*						
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	13	38	13	13	10	10	10	40	5	13	8						
	Off.	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*			*Off.*	*Off.*						
No. 3 or Good Middling	13	38	25	13	15	25	15	65	50	13	27	3	45	158	147	55	Even.
No. 4 or Strict Middling	50	75	60	50	40	75	40	90	95	38	61	53	135	260	235	109	20
No. 5 or Middling [2]	100	125	115	100	90	150	125	140	150	125	122	153	233	420	387	180	42
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling [2]	150	175	170	150	150	225	175	225	245	175	184	223	345	648	579	293	75
No. 7 or Low Midding [2]	200	225	240	225	200	300	250	325	350	250	257	300	448	965	877	485	117
Light Yellow Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling	40	65	60	50	40	75	50	100	125	50	66						
No. 4 or Strict Middling [2]	80	115	100	100	80	125	100	125	170	100	110						
No. 5 or Middling [2]	120	165	150	150	120	175	150	175	225	150	158						
Yellow Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling	88	113	100	100	90	125	90	150	160	100	112	118	220	420	404	205	48
No. 4 or Strict Middling [2]	138	163	150	150	150	175	150	175	225	150	163	205	310	548	546	286	70
No. 5 or Middling [2]	188	213	200	200	200	225	200	225	300	200	215	283	415	705	676	398	95
Gray:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling	25	50	35	25	25	50	25	75	25	25	36						
No. 4 or Strict Middling [2]	75	100	85	75	75	100	75	100	70	75	83						
No. 5 or Middling [2]	125	150	135	125	100	125	125	150	125	125	129						
Blue Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling [2]	100	125	100	100	100	125	100	150	85	100	109	135	268	515	533	278	50
No. 4 or Strict Middling [2]	125	175	150	150	125	175	175	175	150	150	155	200	358	643	636	381	81
No. 5 or Middling [2]	175	225	200	200	150	250	250	225	225	200	210	275	450	785	749	495	112
Sales for week, bales	3,776	3,908	2,291	1,116	1,050	9,071	61,080	75,109	15,953	4,133	[3]177,487	[3]220,396	[3]209,938	[3]180,211	[3]160,881	[3]110,786	[3]122,801

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of No. 5, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of No. 5.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales. Sales from Aug. 1 to Sept. 29, 1923, amounted to 1,096,704 bales, compared with 1,136,994 bales during the corresponding period in 1922 and 980,146 bales in 1921.

Stocks of Government-classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, reported in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act:

Grade.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	Sept. 28, 1923.	Sept. 29, 1922.	Sept. 30, 1921.	Sept. 28, 1923.	Sept. 29, 1922.	Sept. 30, 1921.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
No. 1 or Middling Fair	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	3
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	.....	504	234	18	45	293
No. 3 or Good Middling	22	4,978	4,393	11	650	3,645
No. 4 or Strict Middling	77	12,406	19,482	1,315	3,516	22,654
No. 5 or Middling	34	13,371	47,667	2,431	4,589	37,173
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling	163	6,602	39,264	1,955	2,365	19,040
No. 7 or Low Middling	41	996	9,443	252	71	7,410
No. 3 Spotted or Good Middling Spotted	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 4 Spotted or Strict Middling Spotted	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 5 Spotted or Middling Spotted	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 Tinged or Strict Good Middling Yellow Tinged	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 3 Tinged or Good Middling Yellow Tinged	3	1,885	3,880	351	518	3,214
No. 4 Tinged or Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	8	655	3,405	145	365	3,046
No. 3 Light Stained or Good Middling Light Yellow Stained	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 3 Stained or Good Middling Yellow Stained	.....	10	23	3	3	3
No. 3 Gray or Good Middling Gray	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	352	41,412	127,791	6,481	12,122	96,481

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds reported on September 28, at the port of New York were 13,134 bales; on September 29, 1922, 65,222 bales; on September 30, 1921, 147,822 bales; at the port of New Orleans on September 28, 68,852 bales; on September 29, 1922, 100,055 bales; and on September 30, 1921, 426,488 bales.

Cotton Movement, August 1–September 28, 1923, and Stocks September 28, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

	Aug. 1–Sept. 26, 1913.	Aug. 1–Sept. 26, 1919.	Aug. 1–Oct. 1, 1920.	Aug. 1–Sept. 30, 1921.	Aug. 1–Sept. 29, 1922.	Aug. 1–Sept. 28, 1923.	5-year average Aug. 1–Sept. 29, 1918–1922.	Per cent this year is of 5-year average.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*Per cent.*
Port receipts	1,331	453	631	1,032	921	1,350	746	154.2
Port stocks	481	825	817	1,407	670	485	926	52.4
Interior receipts	935	469	736	1,292	1,304	1,416	930	152.3
Interior stocks	224	718	920	1,148	743	578	887	66.7
Into sight	1,918	983	1,369	1,852	2,041	2,296	1,567	146.5
Northern spinners' takings	210	262	206	297	236	211	240	87.9
Southern spinners' takings	286	297	328	667	672	426	471	90.4
World's visible supply of American cotton	1,660	2,723	2,764	3,945	2,228	1,598	2,763	57.8

Mill Activity Increased in August.

On September 25 the Department of Commerce announced that, according to preliminary figures, 37,430,195 cotton-spinning spindles were in place in the United States on August 31, of which 33,708,667 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 34,237,887 for July and 32,491,857 for August, 1922. The aggregate number of active spindle hours reported for the month was 7,569,061,615, compared with 7,135.765,590 for July and 8,033,002,129 for August, 1922. Based on an activity of 8.74 hours per day, the average number of spindles operated during August was 32,075,013, or at 85.7 per cent capacity on a single shift basis, compared with an average of 32,657,966 for July and 34,024,205 for August, 1922. The average number of active spindle hours per spindle in place for the month was 202.

Exports of American Cotton by Countries.

[Compiled from reports of the Department of Commerce.]

Destination.	12 months ending July 31—						
	1914	1919	1923	1921	1922	1923	5-year average 1918 to 1922.
	Running bales.	*Running bales.*	*Running bales.*	*Running bales.*	*Running bales.*	*Running bales.*	*Running bales.*
Austria	.....	.....	2,066	4,648	4,043	2,600	2,151
Austria-Hungary	100,486	54,759	41,924	.....	.....	.....	19,337
Belgium	218,612	90,096	189,089	163,901	174,112	168,943	123,440
Bulgaria	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	2
Czechoslovakia	.....	.....	12,977	625	915	784	2,903
Denmark	.....	20,457	11,224	6,100	13,154	18,800	10,187
Esthonia	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	2,900	120
Finland	.....	3,300	3,115	3,600	7,322	13,216	3,467
France	1,086,527	734,739	576,228	605,550	768,134	641,578	600,129
Germany	2,785,963	.....	443,179	1,306,226	1,440,747	934,358	638,031
Gibralter	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	2
Greece	.....	750	4,792	12,098	8,074	1,863	5,143
Hungary	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	80
Italy	515,180	588,373	579,159	508,274	509,713	496,714	511,866
Latvia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000	.....
Netherlands	.....	77,198	167,526	105,035	82,514	72,125	86,455
Norway	.....	18,284	5,752	4,500	6,379	3,950	6,983
Poland and Danzig	.....	.....	18,491	13,974	15,072	20,785	9,507
Portugal	.....	17,674	18,132	19,738	20,594	24,405	27,825
Russia in Europe	90,798	300	.....	.....	400	6,600	3,140
Spain	279,402	300,739	238,830	254,088	309,142	218,370	267,075
Sweden	.....	87,371	77,576	51,757	50,383	58,355	53,617
Switzerland	.....	38,311	24,717	33,695	4,630	2,595	23,874
Ukraine	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	6
United Kingdom	3,455,845	2,635,198	3,069,341	1,748,752	1,768,965	1,287,552	2,299,760
Yugoslavia	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	10
Other Europe	93,825	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada	146,593	196,698	221,563	157,064	201,727	207,082	205,761
Guatemala	.....	1,264	900	300	300	1,000	733
Honduras	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
Panama	.....	5	18	25	.....	3	10
Mexico	29,498	990	1,304	70,593	3,348	15,780	17,237
Newfoundland and Labrador	.....	25	31	10	4	18	14
Cuba	.....	130	73	136	8	.....	129
French West Indies	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1
Argentina	.....	.....	90	177	.....	46	53
Brazil	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	123
Colombia	.....	760	1,503	.....	.....	50	601
Ecuador	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	101
Peru	.....	.....	1,500	200	.....	.....	340
Venezuela	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
China	.....	10,163	11,586	79,572	100,972	20,906	41,408
British India	.....	.....	.....	6,481	5,000	.....	2,296
Hongkong	.....	1,008	.....	500	1,000	50	1,320
Japan	336,913	784,522	873,096	637,455	817,830	635,605	743,431
Palestine and Syria	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	20
Philippine Islands	.....	800	2,550	.....	450	600	950
New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
British South Africa	.....	.....	.....	1,209	.....	270	486
Other countries	11,059	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	[1]9,150,701	[1]5,663,920	[1]6,598,347	[1]5,796,107	[1]6,316,121	[1]4,864,027	[1]5,770,124

[1] Linters included are 187,704 bales in 1917–18, 71,534 bales in 1918–19, 53,021 bales in 1919–20, 51,409 bales in 1920–21, 132,027 bales in 1921–22, and 41,438 bales in 1922–23. The average of exports of linters for the five seasons 1917–18 to 1921–22, inclusive, was 99,139 bales. Exports of linters for the 11 months ending July 31, 1914, amounted to 258,996 bales. Statistics giving exports of linters for August, 1913, are not available.

Stocks of American Cotton at European Ports, September 28, 1923, with Comparisons.

At—	Sept. 26, 1913.	Sept. 28, 1917.	Sept. 27, 1918.	Sept. 26, 1919.	Oct. 1, 1920.	Sept. 30, 1921.	Sept. 29, 1922.	Sept. 28, 1923.	5-year average, Sept. 29, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Liverpool	274	172	44	574	508	518	276	66	384
Manchester	17	25	14	68	68	51	30	12	46
Continent	167	202	153	304	190	475	238	123	272
Total	458	399	211	946	766	1,044	544	201	702

Exports of American Cotton.

August 1 to September 28, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from Government and commercial reports.]

To—	Aug. 1–Sept. 26, 1913.	Aug. 1–Oct. 1, 1920.	Aug. 1–Sept. 30, 1921.	Aug. 1–Sept. 29, 1922.	Aug. 1–Sept. 28, 1923.	4-year average Aug. 1–Sept. 29, 1919 to 1922.	Per cent this year is of 4-year average.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*P. ct.*
Great Britain	313,826	177,162	118,751	208,137	242,177	202,503	119.6
France	101,195	92,617	145,343	86,561	119,633	91,178	131.2
Germany	273,375	113,491	248,728	95,822	158,407	129,664	122.2
Italy	56,443	24,103	32,615	46,241	60,584	47,299	128.1
Japan	10,418	507	167,399	47,736	35,544	59,166	60.1
China	.....	1,019	43,704	2,000	400	11,681	3.4
Spain	32,583	15,785	44,091	41,469	43,395	35,552	122.1
Belgium	23,243	22,741	28,591	16,725	20,774	26,188	79.3
Canada [1]	3,331	14,378	11,924	14,427	19,871	13,705	145.0
Other countries	20,737	10,325	41,476	27,952	24,928	43,035	57.9
Total	815,151	472,128	882,622	587,070	725,713	659,971	110.0

[1] Exports to Canada are for the period Aug. 1 to Aug. 31.

Exports for the week ending Sept. 28 amounted to 132,446 bales, compared with 211,564 bales the previous week, 130,477 bales for the corresponding week in 1922, and 219,717 bales for the week ending Sept. 26, 1913.

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the United States Department of Agriculture during the week ending October 2, 1923. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the assistant in charge of publications, United States Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

Monthly Weather Review. Vol. 51, No. 6. June 23. Pp. 291–348, pls. 2, figs. 11, charts 10. Price, 15 cents a copy, $1.50 a year, payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

Special articles: Rainfall interpolation. By R. E. Horton.—Concerning the relation between the duration, intensity, and the periodicity of rainfall. By P. P. Gorbatchev.—City planning and the prevailing winds. By C. J. Root.—Stimulus and conservation of energy as bases of medical climatology. By F. Baur.—Fata Morgana on the Nagyhortobagy. By A. Rethly.—Mirage in Lower California. By J. H. Gordon.—Small tornadoes near Cheyenne, Wyoming. By G. W. Pitman.—Tornadoes in New Mexico, June, 1923. By C. E. Linney.—Tornado at Roswell, New Mex. By C. Hallenbeck.—Dust fall at Ludington, Mich., March 25, 1923. By C. H. Eshleman.—Heavy rains in southern Kansas, June, 1923. By A. J. Henry.

NOTE.—The Monthly Weather Review is sent *free* only to organizations and scientific institutions exchanging like courtesies, to libraries of and workers in agricultural colleges and experiment stations, to universities and other institutions of learning in which systematic courses of instruction in meteorology are offered, and to officials of the Government.

Single numbers will be supplied free so long as the bureau's supply lasts, and the Review can be obtained regularly from the Superintendent of Documents at the nominal price of $1.50 per annum. Single copies may be had from the same source at 15 cents the copy.

Mule Production. By J. O. Williams, senior animal husbandman, Animal Husbandry Division. Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 28, figs. 24. August, 1923. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1341.**)

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, No. 78. Rules and Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture Governing the Inspection and Certification of Fruits, Vegetables, and Other Products. February 26, 1923. Pp. 6. September, 1923. Price, 5 cents.

Wearing Qualities of Shoe Leathers. By F. P. Veitch, R. W. Frey, and I. D. Clarke, leather and paper laboratory, Bureau of Chemistry. Pp. 25, pls. 2, figs. 2. September 5, 1923. (**Department Bulletin 1168.**)

Work and Expenditures of the Agricultural Experiment Stations, 1921. Prepared by the Office of Experiment Stations, States Relations Service. Pp. 138.

Controlling the Gipsy Moth and the Brown-Tail Moth. By A. F. Burgess, Entomologist in Charge of Gipsy Moth and Brown-Tail Moth Investigations. Bureau of Entomology. Pp. 28, figs. 15. July, 1923. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1335.**)

Cultivation of the True Yams in the Gulf Region. By Robert A. Young, Plant Introducer, Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 16, pls. 10. August, 1923. (**Department Bulletin 1167.**) Price, 10 cents.

Feeding and Management of Dairy Calves and Young Dairy Stock. By W. K. Brainerd and H. P. Davis, Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 18, figs. 7. June, 1923. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1336.**)

This bulletin is a revision of and supersedes Farmers' Bulletin 777 of the same title.

Further studies with Paradichlorobenzene for Peach-Borer Control with Special Reference to Its Use on Young Peach Trees. By Oliver I. Snapp, Entomologist, and Charles H. Alden, Scientific Assistant, Fruit-Insect Investigations, Bureau of Entomology. Pp. 19, pls. 3, fig. 1. September 13, 1923. (**Department Bulletin 1169.**) Price, 5 cents.

Hungarian Vetch. By Roland McKee, Agronomist, and H. A. Schoth, Assistant Agronomist, Office of Forage-Crop Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 12, figs. 4. August, 1923. (**Department Bulletin 1174.**) Price, 5 cents.

Journal of Agricultural Research. Vol. 24, No. 11. June 16, 1923. Contents: Morphology and Host Relations of Pucciniastrum americanum. (G–311.) By B. O. Dodge.—Watery Rot of Tomato Fruits. (G–312.) By Fred J. Pritchard and W. S. Porte.—Influence of the Absolute Reaction of a Soil upon its Azotobacter Flora and Nitrogen Fixing Ability. (Kans. 36.) By P. L. Gainey.—A Study of Factors Affecting the Nitrogen Content of Wheat and of the Changes that Occur during the Development of Wheat. (Wash.–3.) By George A. Olson.—Relative Susceptibility of Citrus Fruits and Hybrids to Cladosporium citri Massee. (Ala.–8.) By G. L. Peltier and W. J. Frederich.—An Improved Method for the Determination of Nicotine in Tobacco and Tobacco Extracts. (Ky.–13.) By O. M. Shedd.—Nutritive Value of Mixtures of Proteins from Corn and various concentrates. (E. 21.) By D. Breese Jones, A. J. Finks, and Carl O. Johns. Pp. 885–978, pls. 8, figs. 10. Price 10 cents.

Same. Vol. 24, No. 12. June 23, 1923. Contents: The Mode of Inheritance of Resistance to Puccinia graminis with Relation to Seed Color in Crosses between Varieties of Durum Wheat. (G–313.) By J. B. Harrington and O. S. Aamodt.—A Study of Rust Resistance in a Cross between Marquis and Kota Wheats. (G–314.) By H. K. Hayes and O. S. Aamodt.—Biologic Forms of Puccinia graminis of Varieties of Avena Spp. (G–315.) By E. C. Stakman, M. N. Levine, and D. L. Bailey.—Disease Resistance of Onion Smudge. (G–316.) By J. C. Walker.—The Effect of Respiration upon the Protein Percentage of Wheat, Oats, and Barley. (Minn. 47.) By F. W. McGinnis and G. S. Taylor. Pp. 979–1048, pls. 19, figs. 4. Price, 10 cents.

Same. Vol. 25, No. 2. July 14, 1923. Contents: Transmission, Variation, and Control of Certain Degeneration Diseases of Irish Potatoes. (G–318.) By E. S. Schultz and Donald Folsom. Pp. 43–118, pls. 15. Price, 10 cents.

Same. Vol. 25, No. 3. July 21, 1923. Contents: Some Relations of the Crowngall Organism to its Host Tissue. (Wis.–22.) By A. J. Riker.—Oxygen-Supplying Power of the Soils as Indicated by Color Changes in Alkaline Pyrogallol Solution. (G–319.) By Lee M. Hutchins and Burton E. Livingston.—Bacterial Spot of Lima Bean. (Wis.–23.) By W. B. Tisdale and Maud Miller Williamson.—Hydrogen-Ion Changes Induced by Species of Rhizopus and by Botrytis cinerea. (G–320.) By J. L. Weimer and L. L. Harter. Pp. 119–164, pls. 9. Price, 10 cents.

Polish and Poulard Wheats. By John H. Martin, Agronomist in Western Wheat Investigations, Office of Cereal Investigations Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 10, figs. 3. July, 1923. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1340.**)

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. No. 79. Rules and Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture Governing the Inspection and Certification of Butter, Cheese, and Eggs. February 26, 1923. Pp. 8. September, 1923. Price, 5 cents.

Same. Bureau of Animal Industry. No. 196. August, 1923. Pp. 69–75. September, 1923. Price, 5 cents.

Same. Bureau of Biological Survey. No. 57. Hunting Migratory Game Birds on Cold Springs Reservation, Oreg. August 2, 1923. Pp. 1. September, 1923. Price, 5 cents.

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Bureau of Animal Industry. No. 195. July, 1923. Pp. 61–68. August, 1923. Price, 5 cents.

Weather

Generally Favorable for Fall Work.

Warm weather for the season prevailed in nearly all sections east of the Rocky Mountains during the week ending October 2, although near the close it was much cooler in the Northeast. Temperatures were low, however, in central and southern districts west of the Rocky Mountains except along the immediate Pacific coast. Freezing weather was reported only from a few points in the Northwest and locally in northern Arizona and southern Utah. Very little rain fell east of the Mississippi River except for light to moderate showers and an occasional rather heavy rain in the Northeast. There was very little or no rain also in the Southwest, including the greater part of Texas. Rainfall was heavy to excessive in some east-central portions of the Plains States, parts of the upper Mississippi Valley, and in much of the northern Rocky Mountain area, including portions of Montana, South Dakota, and Nebraska. There was excessive sunshine in much of the South and Southwest, but cloudy weather prevailed in the upper Mississippi Valley, the Northeast, and Northwest.

Very favorable weather prevailed during the week for field work throughout the Southern States except in portions of Oklahoma, the warm, dry weather being especially favorable for gathering cotton; it was also very favorable for maturing crops in the Ohio Valley States and in the middle and north Atlantic coast area. There was sufficient rain in New York, except in the northern portion, and showers were beneficial in New England, but more rain is needed in much of the latter area.

Rapid maturity of crops was also reported from the western Lake region, but late reports indicate considerable frost damage by the recent cold weather. The first part of the week was warm, sunny, and favorable in the upper Mississippi Valley, particularly in Iowa, but rainfall was again frequent the latter part which further retarded the maturity of crops. In other trans-Mississippi States the weather was generally favorable, especially over the Great Plains area where the soil is mostly well supplied with moisture, although some damage to crops was done by heavy rain in eastern Nebraska. Grasshoppers were reported as damaging in western Kansas.

While the week was generally dry in the southwestern range country, conditions were mostly favorable. The range cured well in Arizona and was in generally good condition in New Mexico. Damaging rains occurred in some northern Rocky Mountain districts, particularly in Wyoming, where considerable loss of life and property damage resulted.

Good rains were received in southern Idaho where drought had prevailed and beneficial showers occurred in much of Montana, although there was too much rain in some southern portions. Pastures and late crops showed improvement in the North Pacific States by reason of rains at the close of last week, but more moisture is still needed in some sections. There was some frost damage during the week at exposed places in New Mexcio, Colorado, Utah, and Washington, and there was some harm to fruits by rain in parts of California.

WINTER WHEAT SEEDING PROGRESSING.

Small grains.—The seeding of winter wheat made good progress throughout the central valley States and in the Great Plains area, except for interruption by rain in central and northern Illinois, Iowa, and eastern Nebraska. The soil continued in good condition in all sections, except a few places where too wet. It was in especially good condition for seeding in the western half of Kansas where work is well along and the early seeded coming up to good stands. Seeding made good progress in the Middle and North Atlantic Coast States, being nearly completed as far south as Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Fall seeded grains needed more moisture, however, in the New England States, but are germinating and growing well in the western Lake region.

There was sufficient rain to improve soil conditions in the more northwestern States, especially in parts of Montana and Idaho, but more moisture was needed in northern Idaho and much of Washington and Oregon. Buckwheat harvest made rather slow progress in New York. Much more favorable weather for rice harvest prevailed in Arkansas and the west Gulf region, and good progress was made in this work during the week. Grain sorghums continued to show improvement in the lower Great Plains; they matured rapidly in Oklahoma and will be generally safe from frost in Kansas in about 10 days.

Corn.—Much more favorable weather prevailed for maturing corn in the Ohio Valley area than had been experienced for several weeks, and maturity was rapid in the Atlantic Coast States. It continued too cloudy and rainy, however, in central and northern Illinois and, while the first part of the week was favorable in Iowa, the latter part was cloudy and rainy and unfavorable, with damage in some places from flooding, washing, and lodging. Late corn was maturing in the north-central Great Plains, with the crop mostly in shock in Wisconsin, and husking beginning in Minnesota.

Late corn made good to excellent progress in Arkansas, but was in generally poor condition in Louisiana. It needed rain in portions of the east Gulf States, especially in Mississippi and in Georgia where drought had become severe in the northern portion. Harvesting made good progress in the Middle Atlantic Coast States under very favorable weather conditions.

EXCEPTIONALLY FAVORABLE FOR PICKING COTTON.

Cotton.—The weather was generally warm, dry, and favorable for field work throughout the cotton-growing States, except in the northwestern portions, where frequent showers occurred. The temperature averaged much above normal over the greater portion of the belt.

Late cotton and the top crop made fair progress in Texas, but cotton is mostly made in that State and there was very little change in its general condition. The dry, warm weather was instrumental in reducing insect activity, but considerable damage was still being done to the top crop. There was an entire absence of rain over much of the State and picking and ginning advanced rapidly. In Oklahoma progress was generally poor; the bolls opened slowly in most sections and picking was retarded by showers, with army worms active in some localities. The general condition of the crop varies from poor to fair.

Cotton made very good progress in Arkansas, where the warm, dry weather was favorable. Bolls opened rapidly, although there is considerable cotton still unopen in the northeastern portion of the State. The crop was nearly all open in Louisiana, where picking was well advanced.

In all sections east of the Mississippi River cotton matured rapidly under the influence of warm, dry weather and abundant sunshine, while picking and ginning made good progress. Picking was nearing completion in southern Mississippi and Alabama, was well advanced in Georgia, and about finished in the southern counties of South Carolina. The early crop was turning out fair to very good in North Carolina, but the late is very light.

Potatoes, truck, and miscellaneous crops.—Potatoes matured rapidly from the Lake region eastward and harvest was in progress, with favorable weather. Harvest was suspended in portions of the upper Mississippi Valley, however, by reason of frequent rainfall; yields are disappointing in some commercial producing sections of Iowa. It was too wet for potatoes in some northern Rocky Mountain districts, but conditions were favorable in most other western sections. Sweet potatoes were harvested rapidly in the Southeastern States, with satisfactory yields in nearly all sections. This crop needed rain on some uplands of Florida.

It has become too dry for truck and garden crops in the more southern States east of the Mississippi River, but conditions were favorable in the west Gulf area and throughout the interior of the country. There was local frost damage to truck in some southern Rocky Mountain districts, while tender vegetation was killed in exposed localities in the far Northwest, and the growing season was terminated in much of Utah. Beans matured rapidly in Michigan, but were damaged somewhat by rain in California.

Sugar-beet harvest was under way generally, but was delayed by heavy rains in portions of the Rocky Mountain area. The outlook continued favorable for this crop in all sections where grown. Tobacco has been generally housed in Ohio, and harvest advanced rapidly in Kentucky, with the late crop mostly ripe. The weather was favorable for cutting and curing tobacco in the Atlantic Coast States.

Ranges, pastures, and stock.—Pasture lands continued in unusually good condition for the season in nearly all sections east of the Rocky Mountains, except in portions of the east Gulf States where they have suffered for moisture. They show much improvement in the middle Atlantic coast area, particularly in New Jersey, resulting from the rains of last week, while growth was favored by warm wet weather in the upper Mississippi Valley. There was also sufficient rain during the week just closed to materially improve pastures in the central and northern Plains.

The range was curing well in eastern Colorado and is mostly in fair to good condition in New Mexico, although it is poor in a few places in the latter State. Conditions remain satisfactory for stock interests in Texas, and the weather favored both range and stock in Arizona. Heavy snow fell in elevated portions of

Wyoming, which forced stock to the lower ranges, while they were coming out of the mountains in Utah for similar reasons.

The range was materially benefited by rain in southern Idaho but it continued dry in the northern portion of the State, where pastures were short and poor. The range remained in good condition generally in Montana, with livestock in excellent shape, while pastures show refreshment in the north Pacific area since the rains at the close of last week. Showers started grass in California where stock were moving to the valley ranges.

Fruit.—The harvesting of apples was in general progress in the more northwestern States, while fruit matured rapidly under the influence of warm weather in central and eastern districts. There was some damage to grapes and figs by rain in California, but prune drying was nearly done, with raisin drying at its height. The warm weather in New York was rather unfavorable for shipping grapes. Citrus fruits are in excellent condition in California, while the crop is reported large in Arizona, where grapefruit are maturing. Citrus were good to excellent also in Florida where some early oranges are being marketed and shipment of grapefruit increased. The setting of strawberry plants continued in the latter State, but the early planted were needing rain.

A Generally Warm and Mostly Dry Week.

Rather warm weather for the season prevailed throughout Central and Eastern States until near the close of the week, when much cooler weather overspread northeastern districts, with temperatures considerably below normal. From the Rocky Mountains westward it was moderately warm at the beginning of the week, but by the morning of the 27th there was a sharp drop in temperature from the central Rocky Mountain districts westward and southwestward to northern Arizona, with freezing weather reported from the latter area. Cool weather persisted in the Plateau section until near the close of the week when temperatures rose to about normal in most districts.

A low pressure area was charted in the central Rocky Mountain States on the morning of the 26th, which moved slowly eastward to the central Plains during the following two days. It was accompanied by rather widespread rains from southern Minnesota, Iowa, and northern Missouri westward to the Rocky Mountains, with some unusually heavy rainfall in parts of the mountain area on the 27th, particularly in Wyoming and western South Dakota. There were also some heavy falls in the lower Missouri Valley, especially at Kansas City and Omaha. The latter part of the week had considerable rainfall in the middle Mississippi Valley and in much of the Plains area, but elsewhere fair weather was the rule.

Chart 1, page 376, shows that the temperatures of the week averaged well above normal almost everywhere east of the Rocky Mountains, also near the Canadian border to westward, and along most of the immediate Pacific coast; they were especially high for the season from the southern Plains and lower Mississippi Valley northeastward to the Great Lakes, averaging mainly from 6° to 9° above normal. The week averaged cooler than normal over parts of Maine and Florida; also in middle Rocky Mountain and middle and southern Plateau districts and the interior of California.

Chart 2, page 376, shows that precipitation during the week was either light or quite lacking in almost all southern and eastern portions of the country. From western Alabama to the coast of southern California there was an almost entire absence of rain, while east of the Mississippi River precipitation of moment was practically confined to Illinois, a strip from the middle Ohio Valley northeastward to Vermont, and some scattered districts along the Atlantic seaboard. There were moderate rains over parts of Oklahoma and the Texas Panhandle, and mainly heavy to excessive amounts over Kansas and Missouri and the districts to northwestward.

Weather and Corn and Wheat in Argentina.

The data in the table on this page show that temperatures, during the week ending October 1, in the principal corn and wheat producing sections of Argentina, South America, averaged about normal. Precipitation was heavy throughout the area, the average in the corn and northern winter wheat sections being 1.1 inches and in the southern winter wheat section 1.2 inches, or approximately double the normal in both sections. The preceding three weeks had generally light rainfall in the area, but the fourth preceding had heavy falls.

Temperature and Precipitation for the Week Sep. 26-Oct. 2, 1923.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Average.	Temperature. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Total.	Precipitation. Departure from normal.
	°	°	Ins.	Ins.
Atlantic Coast.				
Portland, Me.	58	+2	0.4	−0.3
Burlington	58	+4	1.0	+0.3
Northfield	56	+6	0.5	0
Concord	60	+5	0.4	−0.3
Boston	62	+3	T.	−0.6
Nantucket	60	+1	T.	−0.7
New Haven	64	+4	0	−0.7
Albany	62	+3	0.3	−0.4
Binghamton	62	+6	1.2	+0.5
New York	64	+1	T.	−0.6
Scranton	62	+4	0.9	+0.4
Harrisburg	66	+5	0	−0.6
Philadelphia	68	+4	0	−0.6
Trenton	64	+1	T.	−0.8
Atlantic City	66	+3	0	−0.5
Baltimore	68	+4	0	−0.6
Washington	68	+4	T.	−0.6
Norfolk	70	+2	0	−0.9
Richmond	68	+1	0	−0.7
Lynchburg	68	+3	T.	−0.9
Wytheville	62	+2	0	−0.8
Asheville	66	+5	0	−0.6
Charlotte	72	+4	0.1	−0.4
Raleigh	70	+3	T.	−0.7
Wilmington	72	+2	0.2	−0.8
Charleston	76	+3	1.1	+0.2
Columbia, S.C.	74	+4	T.	−0.5
Augusta	76	+5	0	−0.6
Atlanta	74	+5	T.	−0.7
Macon	74	+4	T.	−0.6
Savannah	76	+3	0.1	−0.9
Thomasville	76	+2	0.1	−0.8
Gulf States.				
Jacksonville	76	0	0.6	−1.2
Miami	80	0	0.5	−1.7
Key West	80	−1	0.2	−1.2
Tampa	80	+2	0.1	−1.0
Pensacola	80	+5	T.	−1.7
Mobile	80	+5	0.1	−1.1
Montgomery	78	+5	0.1	−0.5
Anniston	76	+8	0.5	−0.2
Birmingham	76	+6	T.	−0.7
Meridian	76	+7	0	−0.8
Vicksburg	78	+5	0	−0.8
New Orleans	84	+8	0	−1.1
Shreveport	80	+8	T.	−0.6
Little Rock	78	+8	T.	−0.7
Fort Smith	76	+7	0.4	−0.3
Bentonville	72	+8	T.	−0.7
Oklahoma	76	+8	2.3	+1.9
Abilene	78	+8	0	−0.6
Fort Worth	82	+9	T.	−0.7
Dallas	80	.....	0.2	.....
Palestine	78	+5	0.1	−0.6
Taylor	80	+6	0	−0.7
Galveston	82	+4	T.	−0.8
Corpus Christi	82	+5	T.	−0.8
San Antonio	80	+6	0	−0.6
Del Rio	80	+4	0	−0.5
Ohio Valley and Tennessee				
Memphis	76	+6	T.	−0.8
Nashville	74	+6	T.	−0.8
Chattanooga	74	+6	T.	−0.7
Knoxville	72	+6	T.	−0.6
Lexington	70	+6	T.	−0.6
Louisville	72	+6	0.3	−0.5
Evansville	74	+9	0	−0.8
Indianapolis	70	+7	T.	−0.9
Cincinnati	70	+7	0.4	−0.2
Columbus	68	+6	0.6	−0.2
Parkersburg	68	+6	T.	−0.6
Elkins	62	+4	0	−0.7
Pittsburgh	66	+4	T.	−0.5
Upper Mississippi Valley.				
St. Paul	64	+8	0.2	−0.4
La Crosse	64	+6	0.8	+0.1
Madison	64	+6	0	−0.7
Charles City	66	+10	1.8	+1.2
Dubuque	66	+7	0.3	−0.5
Davenport	66	+5	1.3	+0.6
Des Moines	68	+7	2.6	+1.9
Keokuk	68	+5	2.3	+1.5
Peoria	66	+6	1.8	+0.9
Terre Haute	70	.....	T.	.....
Springfield, Ill.	68	+5	2.8	+1.7
Hannibal	70	+7	1.9	+1.3
St. Louis	72	+6	0.6	−0.2
Cairo	74	+7	0.5	−0.3

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Average.	Temperature. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Total.	Precipitation. Departure from normal.
	°	°	Ins.	Ins.
Lake Region.				
Canton	58	+4	0.1	−0.6
Syracuse	62	+5	0.2	−0.4
Oswego	62	+5	0.3	−0.4
Buffalo	64	+6	T.	−0.8
Erie	66	+6	T.	−0.8
Cleveland	64	+4	0.1	−0.6
Toledo	66	+6	T.	−0.6
Detroit	64	+5	T.	−0.7
Saginaw	62	+6	T.	−0.8
Alpena	60	+6	T.	−0.8
Grand Rapids	66	+9	T.	−0.7
Chicago	68	+6	T.	−0.7
Fort Wayne	68	.....	T.	.....
Milwaukee	64	+6	0.1	−0.6
Green Bay	62	+8	0.4	−0.2
Escanaba	58	+6	T.	−0.8
Ludington	60	.....	0.2	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	58	+8	0	−0.6
Marquette	60	+7	T.	−0.8
Duluth	56	+5	T.	−0.8
Missouri Valley.				
Springfield, Mo	72	+8	1.6	+0.9
Columbia, Mo.	72	+9	0.7	+0.1
Kansas City	70	+7	4.2	+3.6
St. Joseph	72	.....	0.9	.....
Topeka	72	+8	0.4	−0.3
Iola	74	+10	2.2	+1.7
Wichita	74	+9	0.8	+0.4
Dodge City	70	+6	1.2	+0.8
Concordia	70	+7	0.3	−0.1
North Platte	62	+5	T.	−0.2
Lincoln	68	+8	5.1	+4.6
Omaha	68	+6	7.7	+7.0
Sioux City	66	+8	2.8	+2.4
Valentine	60	+3	1.3	+1.0
Rapid City	54	0	4.5	+4.3
Pierre	60	+2	0.6	+0.4
Huron	64	+8	0.6	+0.3
Moorhead	60	+7	0.1	−0.4
Devils Lake	54	+4	0.7	+0.4
Williston	56	+4	1.5	+1.2
Mountain Region.				
Miles City	56	+1	4.2	+4.0
Havre	52	0	0.2	0
Kalispell	54	+5	0.2	−0.1
Helena	52	0	0.1	−0.1
Yellowstone Park	44	−5	0.8	+0.5
Sheridan	50	−1	6.2	.....
Lander	48	−2	3.8	+3.4
Cheyenne	50	−2	2.1	+1.9
Denver	56	−2	0.1	0
Pueblo	58	−2	0.1	−0.1
Amarillo	70	+7	1.1	+0.6
El Paso	72	+3	T.	−0.4
Roswell	68	+2	T.	−0.5
Santa Fe	54	−3	0.1	−0.3
Phoenix	70	−7	0	−0.3
Yuma	74	−5	0	−0.1
Tonopah	52	−5	0	−0.2
Modena	48	−8	0.2	0
Salt Lake City	52	−7	0.9	+0.6
Reno	54	−1	0.3	+0.2
Winnemucca	52	−2	0.7	+0.6
Pocatello	50	−5	0.9	+0.6
Boise	56	−1	0.5	+0.4
Lewiston	62	+4	0.1	−0.1
Baker	52	0	0.1	−0.1
Walla Walla	60	−1	0.2	−0.1
Spokane	60	+6	0.3	0
Pacific Coast.				
Tatoosh Island	56	+4	T.	−1.8
Seattle	60	+5	T.	−0.6
North Head	60	+5	0	−0.6
Portland, Oreg.	62	+4	T.	−0.6
Roseberg	60	+1	0.2	−0.2
Eureka	56	+2	0.7	+0.3
Red Bluff	66	−4	0.9	+0.6
San Francisco	64	+3	T.	−0.2
Fresno	66	−4	T.	−0.2
San Luis Obispo	64	+3	0.6	+0.4
Los Angeles	68	0	0	−0.1
San Diego	64	−2	T.	−0.1
Argentina, S. A.				
Corn and northern wheat area	61	+1	1.1	+0.5
Southern wheat area	54	−1	1.2	+0.7

T. indicates trace.
[1] For week ending Monday.

Chart 1.—Departure of Mean Temperature from the Normal, Week Ending 8 A. M., October 2, 1923.

Chart 2.—Precipitation, Inches, Week Ending 8 A. M., October 2, 1923.

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